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SECOND EDITION.

WADE HAMPTON'S CANVASS.

Campaign of Terror in South Carolina.

Startling Facts Plainly Told—How the Democrats Hope to Overcome the Republican Majority—The State Government Powerless to Protect the Colored Men—Republican Merchants and Laborers Proscribed—Is This a Free Country?

[Special Correspondence New York Times.]

COLUMBUS, Monday, October 9, 1876.—The majority of the Republican party in South Carolina is at least twenty-five thousand votes. This fact is admitted by every one in the State. The most violent democratic leaders do not dispute it. In spite of this majority, however, the Democrats, with General Wade Hampton at their head, have declared "by the eternal God"—I use the General's own words—that they will elect their ticket and carry the State for Tilden and Hendricks in November next. They make no secret of their determination to do this; indeed, they boast of it loudly and upon every possible occasion. Three days ago General Gary, one of their most effective orators, and a gentleman of high position and influence, said in a public speech, "South Carolina is a white man's State, and in spite of nigger majorities the Democrats are going to rule it. This we swear to you by Heaven and in the face of God." Reading this, the law-abiding citizens of the North and West may ask in surprise, "But how are they going to rule it if the Republicans have an undoubted majority of at least twenty-five thousand?" General Gary, the same Democratic orator whom I have referred above, answered this question at a Hampton ratification meeting held in Aiken a few days since. He said, "The Edgefield policy, that is the out-gun policy, won in the State Convention, and will win in the present campaign by that policy we plainly tell the negroes that the whites are again in command of the State. We democrats do not want their votes, but if they vote squarely against us they peril their lives. If any one tries to prevent you from carrying the State for Tilden and Hampton, the person or persons who so try can be removed out of the way by the use of sufficient force, and if it becomes necessary to shoot them in order to remove them, then we must be prepared to shoot rather than be prevented from redeeming the State from Radical rule."

THE DEMOCRATS OBEY ORDERS.

The Democrats of South Carolina are not ashamed of these words, as every true American should be. They do not claim to be Americans, however; they proudly assert that they are South Carolinians, and they are fully prepared to follow General Gary's terrible instructions. I do not write this for political effect. I do not exaggerate—I tell the simple, unvarnished truth—when I say that they are again animated by the same spirit of disorder and rebellion which brought on the civil war fifteen years ago. They are better organized than they were then, and they are better armed. All their campaign clubs bear rifles, instead of torches, and they are every one them commanded and drilled by officers having military titles, and respected and obeyed as military leaders. I have no doubt that these statements will seem absurd to those who live in the North, but if you think they are true, you will agree with every word of them when you read the following paragraph, cut from an account of a Democratic meeting at Darlington, which appeared in the Columbia *Register*, Wade Hampton's organ in the upper part of the State:

"During the speaking news reached the meeting of a slight disturbance in Timmonsville. In a few moments the mounted clubs—six hundred strong and fully armed were in line, cool, steady and quiet. Colonel Haynesworth commanding. Colonel Haynesworth commanding. The disturbance was soon settled, when the business of the meeting was resumed. All was quiet in Darlington. The ladies behaved splendidly, there being no panic or confusion. The difficulty originated in the shooting of a negro by a white man in self-defense. The negro was shot in the arm, and the wound is not serious. The white man gave bail."

So far as this account relates to the coolness and good order of the armed, drilled, and mounted rifle clubs, it is entirely accurate. The statement in regard to the cause of the disturbance, however, is not correct. An impartial eye witness gives the following account of the affair: A white man, a member of a Democratic campaign, was riding through the streets of Darlington, shouting for Tilden and Hampton. A negro, crossing the street, was met by this man, who, without any provocation, slashed him across the face with his heavy riding whip, the same time crying out, "Get out the way, you ——— Radical nigger!" The black man, wild with pain, was thoughtless enough to assert his manhood and strength to endeavor to assert the right of an American citizen. He had a stick in his hand, and he was about to return the blow he had received, when a pistol-bullet passed through his arm, and it fell, broken and nerveless by his side. Then the white man put his pistol in his pocket, gave bail, and returned to the street to shout for Tilden and Hampton. Again, to repeat the admirably cool and collected language of the Democratic *Register*, "All was quiet in thirty minutes. The ladies behaved splendidly, there being no panic or confusion."

GENERAL PLAN OF THE HAMPTON CANVASS.

It is by strictly obeying General Gary's order, it by no such acts of violence as the above, that the Democrats hope to overcome the Republican majority, and carry South Carolina for Tilden and Hampton. The general plan of their campaign is very simple, yet it promises to be most effective. In all parts of the State they have organized campaign clubs that operate under the direction of one general head. Every cross-road, every hamlet, has its company or squad, commanded by a captain or some subordinate officer. These clubs are organized for the purpose of intimidating negro voters and keeping them away from the polls. They have no other object. They exist for no other purpose. How well they do the duty which has been assigned to them may be inferred from the fact that the black men of the counties of Barnwell and Aiken are leaving their homes in hundreds and seeking safety in the woods and swamps, or in flight to Columbia and other parts of the State. A number of them have sought the protection of the handful of United States troops stationed at Aiken, and others have pledged themselves to vote for Tilden and Hampton, and are allowed to live in peace. Old men and young men, married and single, even the boys, have engaged in what is called "the great work of redeeming the country." They ride through the State at all hours of the night and day, often beating negroes and threatening to kill them if they do not pledge themselves to vote the Democratic ticket. In some cases they have taken unfortunate men from their cabins in the dead of night, and in sight of their terrified wives and screaming children, have kicked them until they were insensible and almost dead. In short, all the horrors of the Ku Klux Klan have been revived in South Carolina. The only difference is that the Klan operated in secret. The Tilden campaign clubs do their work openly and boast of it.

It is evidently the intention of the Democratic leaders to keep up these tactics until election day, and it is hoped that by that time the negroes will be so frightened that they will not dare go to the polls. To make assurance doubly sure, however, the Hampton and Tilden men will ride to the polling places on election day, and get all their votes in as soon after twelve o'clock as possible. Then they intend to go into the roads leading to the polls, and, by fair means or foul, to keep the negroes away from the ballot-boxes until after sundown. This is the general plan of the Democratic campaign. In future letters I will give the details, together with the most convincing proof of every statement made in the present communication. Such evidence is not difficult to find—indeed, there is no time to listen to all the unhappy colored citizens who have come to Columbia to tell of scenes of terror from which they have escaped. Governor Chamberlain is doing everything in his power to give assistance and protection to these unfortunate men, but he is without power to enforce the law against the desperate and determined people who oppose him. He has issued a proclamation ordering all the rifle companies and other armed campaign clubs to disband, but I do not think they will pay any attention to it in order. Indeed, Mr. James H. Rion, a prominent Democratic lawyer, in an address to the people, published this morning, advises them not to do so. He says: "Disband no legal organization, among which I include rifle and sabre clubs, and military academy cadets, except when compelled to do so by an irresistible power." Such a power Governor Chamberlain does not possess. If the Democrats will not obey the law, he cannot enforce it.

A BREAD AND BUTTER PROSCRIPTION.

It must be understood that the campaign of violence and intimidation to which I have referred is confined principally to the remote country districts. In the large towns and cities, however, the Democrats have not been idle. Here they cannot murder Republicans or drive them away by violence. Knowing this, they have organized a system of starving them out of the State, and to-day in Columbia it is absolutely impossible for a Republican shop-keeper to do business or for a Republican mechanic or laborer to find employment. The banks are all in the hands of Democrats and they will give no accommodation to Republican merchants. The workmen are nearly all negroes, and unless they will pledge themselves to vote for Tilden and Hampton they may starve in the gutters, but they will find no employment. In proof of this statement I will again furnish evidence from Democratic sources. The following resolutions were adopted one week ago by the Democracic Campaign Club of this city. They have since been repeatedly published in the *Register*, the organ of Tilden and Hampton:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that the time has come when we must distinguish our friends from our foes; that we must manfully show our preferences in the employment of, and in the trading with, those who support the grand movement of reform and honest government to those who are endeavoring to foist upon us the same corrupt and dishonest administration that for eight years has had no object but the degradation of the name of South Carolina and the personal aggrandizement of the carpet-baggers and a few renegades.

Resolved, That rumors being current in the city that certain merchants in this ward are going to show their preference for the present administration on the 7th of November next, that the President of this club do appoint a committee of three or five, the duty of this committee being to present the roll to every man in the ward for signatures, thereby giving to each one the opportunity of vindicating himself and the ward at the same time enabling the honest laborers for reform to discriminate between friends and foes, and that they report at the earliest possible time.

Resolved, That this resolution shall apply equally forcibly to porters about stores and offices, carpenters, mechanics, barbers, butchers, hack drivers, and in fact to every one who receives wages from the honest citizens of this ward.

How well the order contained in these resolutions has been obeyed will be under stood when I state that there is not one shopkeeper of any kind in Columbia who does not protess to be in favor of the Democratic ticket. There are hundreds of Republicans in this city, but they are American citizens, but they dare not express their real political sentiments. They are slaves —absolutely slaves—in everything that relates to politics. The following incident will prove this: Last evening I was walking on the main street of Columbia with one of the best and most favorably known merchants in South Carolina. He is a Southern man, but has always been a Republican. He was telling me of some of the outrages that have recently been practiced by the Democrats, and, growing excited, raised his voice somewhat. Suddenly he stopped short, and much to my surprise said: "Look here, I did n't think 'going to rain.'" Just then two prominent Democratic politicians passed us, and my friend whispered: "For God's sake, hope they didn't hear what I said about Hampton!"

"Why?" I exclaimed in astonishment.

"Why!" he replied; "why, but because they would report me to Lamar in the next State, and ruin my business in a week. You don't live here, and can't understand such things, but I assure you that the white tradesman in South Carolina who does not at least pretend to support Tilden and Hampton might as well shut up shop; he would not sell a dollar's worth of goods in a month."

This system of proscription affects even the humblest man in the community. To-day I went into what used to be the best patronized restaurant in Columbia. I found it silent and deserted, and the black proprietor told me with tears in his eyes that nearly all his customers had left him because he would not pledge himself to vote the Democratic ticket. And still he is a citizen of what has been called the freest country in the world. H. C.

WASHINGTON.

THE TRIAL OF HARRINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14.—District Attorney Wells announces his intention to call the safe burglary case of Richard Harrington as soon as he can make arrangements for that purpose. The verdict of the jury has acquitted Messrs. Babcock, Somerville, and Whitney and Nettleship have been released from prosecution by *nolle prosequies*, so that Harrington and the actual burglars, Miles, *alias* Bliss, and Bown, *alias* Benton, who were employed to blow the safe, alone remain under indictment. There is, however, another indictment against Harrington, found on the 16th of June last, and charging him with receiving, in October, 1873, a bribe, in Treasury bonds and dollars from Hope H. Slatter, who had been convicted of murder at the Scheutzenfest, not to oppose effectively the motion of Slatter's counsel for a new trial. It is said Harrington will make a full statement in relation to his connection with the safe burglary, and let the Court and jury pass upon it, so that all the facts being admitted no witnesses will be needed, and the case will be a short one.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The President returned to Washington this morning. Judge Taft has also returned to Washington.

Secretary Cameron has gone to Philadelphia. He will return to-morrow.

Postmaster-General Tyner returned from Indiana to-day. Hon. J. Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived this morning from Ohio, and Hon. R. H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, also returned to-day from a fortnight's vacation in New York and resumed his official duties.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The recent application from the authorities of South Carolina for additional troops has not been definitely acted upon, and will not be until the return to this city of Secretary Cameron. It is probable that on Monday a conference will be held at the Executive Mansion between the President, the Secretary of War and the Attorney General. The present application is different from those heretofore, inasmuch as it comes directly to the President from the Governor of South Carolina, who makes his request under the Constitution of the United States, and asserts his inability to prevent domestic violence. It is very probable that the Administration will take measures in accordance with the views of Governor Chamberlain and station additional troops in the State in such manner as to assist the authorities, if called upon to do so. There are slight intimations made to the Government of probable trouble in the Second and Fourth districts of Virginia, and it is suggested that the marines should be held in readiness at Norfolk and a company of soldiers sent from Fortress Monroe to prevent violations of the peace in case the city authorities cannot do so.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Since the surrender of Tweed some informal action has been taken with a view to negotiate an extradition treaty between the United States and Spain.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS.

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending October 10, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh—Pottery kiln.
Kelly & Wacker, Pittsburgh—Show boxes.
S. Myers, Pittsburgh—Blow-off cock.
J. Thomson, Philadelphia—Reducing engine.
Thomson & Houston, Philadelphia, Telegraph apparatus.
J. H. Dunbar, Philadelphia—Ice cream freezer.
A. R. Roberts, Philadelphia—Water column.
J. Yerkes, Philadelphia—Manufacture of hammers.
H. Albrecht, Philadelphia—Holder for Christmas trees.
P. McFadden, Philadelphia—Harness tugs.
A. C. Mott, Philadelphia—Christmas tree holder.
F. J. Cope, Philadelphia—Window screen.
T. R. Johnson, Philadelphia—Car seat.
J. Haggerty, Corry—Slate holder.
W. H. H. Hollen, Fosterlo—Knitting machine.
A. Rowse, Nesquehoning—Coal washer.
A. Rowse, Nesquehoning—Digger.
J. Smith, Buckingham—Harvester finger.
V. Thust, Scranton—Horse shoe.
W. G. Collins, Reading—Punch bar.
T. Weaver, Harrisburg—Nut lock.
D. K. Overhiser, Williamsport — Cutter thread.
D. R. Baird, Johnstown—Nut lock.
H. Essex, Meadville—Door lock.
Trade Mark—Goldenberg & Co., Philadelphia—Medicine.
C. H. Shelpley, Philadelphia—Baking powder.

OHIO.

C. Stengel, Hamilton—Dovetailing machine.
M. M. Harver, Wilmington—Scuffolds.
G. E. Ryder, Martin's Ferry—Shaft coupling.
W. R. Underhill, Van Wert—Street lamp.
J. B. Wallace, Canton—Corn drop.
L. H. Wallace, Cleveland—Forge.
J. Anderson, Short Creek—Hay elevator.
E. J. Bowen, Kent—Car axle.
J. H. Bucher, Canton—Plow.
B. Slusser, Sindey—Hood scraper.
F. Simonson, Hillsborough—Stair builders tools.
G. W. Grove, Linnville—Beam scale.
B. Millward, Cincinnati—Safe doors.
T. J. Nottingham, Cincinnati—Water gauge.
B. Myers, Springfield—Horse hay fork.
S. Baldwin, Toledo—Tag fastener.
Reissue—B. Barnes, Cincinnati—Vises.
Trade Mark—W. N. Hedges, Springfield—Medical compound.

George B. Davidson was fatally injured on Saturday by the premature discharge of a cannon during the firing of a salute at Franklin, N. H.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

NO NEARER TO PEACE THAN EVER—THE SPREAD OF RUSSAPHOBIA.

LONDON, October 14.—The Eastern Question still holds the attention of Europe. England is by no means a passive spectator, but the most intense human interests is manifested in the varying prospects of peace or general war. The news to-night is decidedly Russian in color, and the dispatches from the Continent deal principally with the policy or the supposed ambitions of the Czar. Apparently the promised armistice is as far from a satisfactory acceptance as ever. England evidently does not hold Servia and Montenegro alone responsible. She sees overshadowing both these little Turkish provinces the visage of the only potentate in Europe who has of late years menaced her real or fancied interests. Whether or not it will allay the anxiety in Downing street for Lord Derby to learn that in her rejection of the six months' armistice proposed by the Porte, Russia reverts to the terms originally tendered by England, remains to be seen. The aspect of affairs have changed materially since Lord Derby submitted that clever plan to his august coadjutor, the Porte. Austria especially does not wear the aspect of an ally, and exactly what Italy might be able to do cannot be foreseen. Russia's refusal to the latest terms comes in clear and unequivocal language. Although the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-night declares that all the Governments of Europe except Russia have favorably received the Turkish proposal, a Vienna dispatch declares that none of the Great Powers have given their consent to the conditions of the armistice offered by Turkey. If this be true, Russia is first in the field with an open avowal of the course she intends to pursue. The same dispatch states that Russia regards Turkey's reference to the influx of foreign volunteers as a gratuitous indictment of her policy. The Prime Minister also takes the trouble to send an official telegram from St. Petersburg, declaring that the Emperor does not countenance the volunteering of the England's avowed enemy, the Czarovitch. A possible key to the tone of injured innocence which is apparent in the wording of both these official documents of state ments is found in the fact that fifty Russian officers of high rank arrived in Belgrade last night. Many of them have held important commands in the army of the Czar, and no evidence exists to show that they have either been mustered out or paroled from the Imperial army. When we talk of "a hopeful view" of the present situation we only utter a guess founded upon the facts of a few previous hours. Any moment may alter the entire aspect of affairs as seen in the previous one. But some of the dispatches from the Continent speak of hope. Especially does the Paris correspondent of the *Times* speak a sanguine, even cheerful, view of the situation. He only guesses at facts, however, and gives us no news. He trusts entirely in the efficacy of Forte's conciliatory attitude for the mollification of angry Russia and disgusted Central Europe. It is to be feared that the latter consolation has passed; practical, business-like propositions clearly stated, and immediately acted upon, is what alone will satisfy. A host of Continental journals, from London on the swell of the Eastern storm. Only a few need be referred to here. The most important, if trustworthy, is the statement that, in consequence of an exchange of explanations between the Powers, there is some probability of the appointment of a commission to arrange the details of an armistice. As such a commission must sit at an early day it is further suggested that the military attaches of the various embassies at Constantinople will be selected to sit on the board. Whether or not the governments of Europe will consent to have the vital question of peace or general war placed in the hands of a lot of half-pay officers remains to be seen. The common opinion would be that such old statesmen as Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrassy and Lord Derby will hesitate before they give powers of attorney to the members of a barrack court martial. Little Montenegro treats the world to another sample of cuttee of impudence or laughable valor. The official journal of that handful of territory, published at Cettinje, declares that Montenegro will not accept either the armistice or peace, unless Servia joins interests with her, "because Montenegro, like her ally, is prepared to stand and continue the war until the liberation of the Christians is accomplished." The absurd canard, forwarded from Brussels last night in the seizure at Antwerp of a large number of Krupp guns by creditors of Turkey, is declared false. The statement that 250 Krupp guns had been sold to Turkey was absurd in itself, because Herr Krupp does a cash business, and the contradiction leaves an anxious world in doubt as to whether or not there are even that many field pieces of any description *enroute* for Turkey or any other European nation. Poor Italy has given up so many things in her day that it must cause no astonishment to learn that the Italian Ambassador at Vienna has apologized to Austria for "the boastful and warlike language of the Italian newspapers." It is now apologizes for an assertion of independence by the newspapers, which the Italian Government has not felt since 1859.

RIFLE IN A STATE OF SIEGE—THE PORTE'S FIVE MONTHS' ARMISTICE AS REJECTED AS AN ATTEMPT TO CHECKMATE RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 15.—A telegram from Zara reports that 40,000 insurgents, under command of Paul vich, are besieging Bilk since Friday. Sacher Pasha, with reinforcements, has gone to relieve the place.

A Berlin dispatch reports that a semi official statement from St. Petersburg declares that the Porte's proposal of a five months' armistice is regarded by the public as merely an attempt to checkmate Russia and evade guarantees for the proper treatment of Christians by the Porte and does not secure peace. Such proposals only cause irritation, especially when the Government is solicitous to give the interest of peace precedence over the sympathies of Russians for their menaced co-religionists. A favorable reception of the proposals by Russia is impossible in consequence of the increase of popular excitement at the language of the English press, which has of late been distrustful and jealous of Russia.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says hopes are entertained of averting a veto by England of intervention in Turkey by dividing into zones the districts to be occupied by the forces of the Powers.

ARRIVAL OF MORE RUSSIANS.

PARIS, October 15.—A special to the *Le Temps* from Semlin states that 500 Russians arrived at Belgrade on Friday.

Spain.

SAILING OF GENERAL CAMPOS FOR CUBA.

SANTANDER, October 15.—General Martinez Campos sailed to-day for Cuba. He was accompanied by Generals Prendergast, Cusola and Cortigo.

THE "THUNDERER" ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, October 16.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says the conduct of Russia makes it certain that if Turkey does not accept the proposals of the Powers, Russia will intervene. The crisis is an anxious one. We seem to have reached a position in which six weeks will decide an issue of more moment to Europe than any which has arisen since the great wars at the commencement of the century. Russia's refusal of the five months' armistice is to be condemned, but the Porte would be extremely unwise to refuse a shorter armistice. The Turkish rulers have, we fear, determined not to yield much more, and Russia may soon be at the mercy of the storm she has raised. It is not too late to keep Russia back. If any country can save the world from a tremendous war, it is Germany. She has the power to compel the acceptance at least of a truce. It depends on Prince Bismarck whether that power is to be used. He has only say that Germany will not permit Russia to plant herself on the Danube, and the Czar will find means to stop the Sclavonic enthusiasm which is carrying him and the whole world to war. No State has more at stake than Germany. The occupation of Bulgaria by Russia would make the Danube from its mouth to Belgrade a Russian stream. To keep the navigation of that stream free is as much a necessity to Germany as for Austria. By a single word Bismarck may save Europe from calamities, compared with which those of his own wars seem slight. His responsibility is as great as his power.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, October 16.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says: Turkish statesmen favor a peace, but not with dishonor. The majority are agreed that if foreign pressure becomes intolerable to the independence of the Government, they might prefer separate terms with the Turkish archoenemy, Russia.

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch announces that General Kaumernoff is on his way to St. Petersburg on a mission from General Tchernaieff.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Belgrade says the Turks have crossed the Drina, and it is reported that they bombarded Lozniza, but were driven back. Skirmishing is in progress in Bosnia, where the insurrection is spreading and the Turks have sent additional troops to that province.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, October 15.—The steamship Britannic, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, October 15.—The steamships Sarmatian, from Montreal, and Lessing, from New York, arrived out.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Terrible Tragedy in Maine.

BOSTON, October 15.—News of a probable triple murder has been received from Bucksport, Maine. The victims are an aged man named Trim, his daughter Mrs. Thayer, and her little girl. Trim's house and buildings were burned last night. His charred remains were found in the *debris* of the carriage house. A bloody trail was found leading from the house to the rear of the barn, and it is supposed Mrs. Thayer and her daughter were murdered and the bodies dragged to the barn, though they have not been found. Mrs Thayer was known to have had $800 in the house, and plunder is supposed to have been the incentive.

A later dispatch gives further particulars of the tragedy. The community, which is intensely excited, turned out *en masse* this morning to investigate the affair and secure the murderer. Blood stains were found in the road; a broken comb, some hair and other signs indicated that a struggle had taken place at that point, and the bloody trail was followed to the barn. During the forenoon the charred remains of Mrs. Thayer were taken from the *debris* of the barn, but the body of the child was not discovered, although it is believed that she was also murdered. She had been visiting a neighbor and started to return home at 8 o'clock, since which time she has not been seen. The body of Captain Trim, in the ruins of the carriage house, was the first found. The murder was undoubtedly deliberately planned, and the buildings burned to effect concealment. The citizens who were scouring the country at a late hour this afternoon arrested Frank Landers, against whom the evidence is said to be very strong. The feeling against him is intense, and it is possible that he may be lynched before morning, capital punishment having been abolished in Maine.

Western Horse Thieves.

CHEYENNE, October 14.—Last night twenty head of horses were stolen from a camp near Custer. A detachment followed the trail, and found the in the possession of a Mexican and a man, who, resisting arrest, were b ed. The Indians drove a wood pa the station, who were working seven miles from Sage Creek. A number of Indians are reported to have left the agencies at Spotted Tail, and have joined the forces from McIlvane's ranche, near the Chugwater. Sergt. Parker, with a detachment of the Second Cavalry, who arrived at the last named place to-night, is organizing a large body of Indians at five o'clock this afternoon ten miles from Hunter's ranche, at the head of Richards' Creek, and in the light to which Private Tasker was killed and left on the field. The Indians have in their possession about one hundred head of stock, and are heading for Bridger's Ferry.

Suicide of a Bank Teller.

COLUMBUS, O., October 14.—Fashionable circles here were horrified to day by the news of the suicide of Mr. Frank Worth Deshler, the well known Teller of the Franklin National Bank, and a leading young man in society. Mr. Deshler was married about one year ago to a dashing and handsome beauty of Cincinnati, daughter of Mr. W. B. Smith. The wedding was a society event, and their return to their home here was signalized by a brilliant *fete* and reception, under the auspices of his two uncles, leading bankers here. The groom's father built for the young couple an elegant house next his own, and furnished it with every modern comfort. The favored young couple were the life of every party of the season, and, to all appearances, were happy. But the fondness of the young wife for society and attentions from unmarried men was a source of sorrow to her husband. About two years ago a child was born to them, but this did not rescue the wife from her folly, and, if anything, she was more giddy than ever. The husband's remonstrances were without avail, and her conduct, though not criminal, caused great grief. He idolized her and his child, and frequently begged her, whenever she promised to devote more of her time to him and her family; but, unhappily, her promises were soon forgotten.

Three weeks ago she went on a visit to Cincinnati against her husband's wishes and in direct violation of a promise made to him. She was there the guest of a prominent young man. Although her husband in his breast near his heart and his wife kneeling at his side, silent with terror. A revolver will be found lying on the floor near by. His father was at once summoned, and, upon entering the room, Mrs. Deshler ran out screaming and fell fainting in the hallway.

It is supposed that upon returning from the drive there was a sudden quarrel between husband and wife regarding her conduct in absenting herself from her home so long, and that such revelations or admissions were made by the wife as to drive Deshler to desperation, and that to end the trouble forever he drew a revolver and fired at his heart. The ball entered his breast, in the region of the heart. He was unconscious until his death, which occurred in about ten minutes after the shooting. Deshler was a pattern of morality, a splendid business man and universally respected. Mrs. Deshler has shut herself up in her room, refusing to see any one.

Important Capture—One of the Notorious James Brothers Supposed to be Now in Jail.

ST. LOUIS, October 14.—On the 2d inst. Deputy Sheriff Lawrence, of Jasper county, came to St. Louis and reported that Jesse James had passed through that county the Monday previous on horseback, and that he had left his brother Frank, who was badly wounded, with his friends in the northern part of the State to recuperate. These James brothers are the notorious Missouri desperadoes, who are charged with being leaders in the numerous railroad train and bank robberies of the past five years, and particularly in the robbing of the bank at Northfield, Minn., in which the cashier was brutally murdered for refusing to open the safe to the thieves. Acting, doubtless, on this suggestion, Sergeant Boland and Joyce and Officers Ost. Stewart, Willow, Palmer, Purcell and Gardner, of the St. Louis police force, were sent out to capture the wounded man.

On Friday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, they surrounded the residence of Dr. Noland, nine miles from Independence, in Jackson county. Five of them, armed with double-barreled shotguns, burst open the door and entered. They found a man who was under surgical treatment for a severe wound in the thigh, which had been received some time previous. They presented their guns at him and he quietly surrendered, stating that he was not Frank James, but was from Missouri and named Goodwin.

The detectives had a special engine and caboose, which stopped at Little Blue station, the crossing of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston and the Missouri Pacific roads. Deputy Marshal John Hope, of Independence, tried to interview the prisoner, but was not allowed, and his captors placed him on the train, taking him to Olathe, Kansas, and thence to Kansas City. The party left for St. Louis this morning, and arrived here to-night.

There is a great deal of dispute as to the prisoner's identity, but it is more than likely that he is really one of the North field robbers. The correspondent to-night received information from Kansas City stating that Mrs. Samuels, the mother of the James boys, is of opinion that the man in custody is her son Frank, and this, taken in connection with Jesse James' statement—that he had left Frank wounded among friends—would seem to place the matter of identity beyond doubt. Parties who know the James boys will be here in the morning to identify the prisoner if possible.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—Chief of Police McDonough has made efforts to-day to effect the identification of the prisoner brought here last night by Sergeant Boland, but without success. Captain Kinney, formerly of Sedalia, who professes to be well acquainted with both Frank and Jesse James, failed to identify this man as Frank James, but there was something about his manner which led the police authorities to suspect he really did recognize him, but would not acknowledge it. One or two other parties were called in to see the prisoner, but they did not identify him. There are other men here who know the James boys well, but it is believed none of them will take the risk of identifying either of them. Dr. Mosher, of Sioux City, who was stopped on the road near that city and robbed of his horse and clothing at the time the James boys were being so closely pursued in Western Iowa, will be sent for, and parties at Northfield, Minn., who saw the gang at the time of the robbery will be asked to come here and view the prisoner. McDonough is by no means certain that this man is Frank James, but he feels sure he is one of the band that robbed the Northfield Bank, and if not Frank James, is Cal Carter. At all events no pains will be spared to effect his identification. The wound of this man corresponds to the one said to have been received by Frank James, is located in the same place, and presents every appearance of having been inflicted some weeks ago. He says the injury was received while hunting squirrels at his home in Western Louisiana, and that he went from there to Dr. Noland's, near Independence, Mo., for surgical treatment. This story is remarked as very thin by the police and receives no consideration whatever.

Suicide—Two of the Coroner's Jury Fatally Injured.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—Mrs. Stein, residing near Hamilton, Ohio, suicided Friday evening, and the Coroner, with a jury, went out from Hamilton to view the body. As the party were returning in a wagon, two of the jurors were thrown out. Asa Cain suffered a severe concussion of the brain and died during last night. Robert Reed had his spine injured and is not expected to live.

Fight Between Tramps and Miners—Two of the Former and One of the Latter Killed.

PORT RICHMOND, October 15.—A sanguinary conflict between a number of tramps and drunken miners, occurred this morning near Shamokin, in the Northumberland coal regions. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the death of three participants, Nick Taylor, Joseph Lardner and George Grady. The two former were tramps and the latter a miner, who was until recently employed at one of the collieries of the Mineral Run Mining and Railroad Company.

Some strikers from one of the mines in the district were also engaged in a riot. One of these, John Dugan, otherwise known as "Big Bully," was thrown over an embankment along the Shamokin branch of the Northern Central Railroad, and instantly killed by a passing train. Dugan was literally cut to pieces, the whole train of ninety heavily laden coal cars passing over him. After the fight some of the party went to another part of the region, near the Schuylkill county border, and committed numerous acts of violence.

CHICAGO.

The Great Revival Meeting Yesterday—Five Thousand People at the Tabernacle—Two Meetings at Other Places.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The revival has received new impetus to-day. Mr. Moody spoke in the morning on Christ ... afternoon ... Hills. The grass is dry and ... ties from Beadwood report ... is having discovered a vil... to be that of Crazy Horse, ... es from Slim Buttes. Before ... they could get away they were discovered by the Indian hunters, and two of them ... number killed; one of them is said to be Bill Gorman, from Montana, on his way to Fort Laramie.

While on our way from Custer to this point, near Red Canyon, we saw the trail of five Indian ponies, also moccasin tracks, going north toward the Beaver trail. Wood ... ppers near Flat Creek were to day fired upon, and ran into camp.

PRESCOTT, A. T., October 13.—Under instructions of General Crantz, Superintendent of the Eighth Infantry, a detachment of the Sixth Cavalry ... ompany of Indian scouts, left Camp ... mands in the neighborhood of ... Indians from the San Carlos ... e struck them on the 4th ... a short fight, killed eight ... captured forty-seven. The ... were ta... Indians who killed Thomas Hammond, a miner, at the mouth of Pinal Creek, in the Pinal Mining district, about September 1st as was shown by the property found on them and also a voluntary statement of one of the captured women.

CHEYENNE, Wy., October 14.—Last night twenty head of horses were stolen from a camp near Custer. A detachment of soldiers followed the trail and found the animals in the possession of a Mexican and a white man, who, resisting arrest, were both killed. ... returned from the ... body contested battle grounds of Indiana and Ohio, was received with an enthusiasm that has not been paralleled in recent campaigns. The ovation began with a monster mass meeting at the Forest Mansion Gardens, at which 5,000 people were packed in the enclosure and 10,000 as many more were outside, unable to get in. Mr. Blaine, the Hon. William B. Mann, Colonel John W. Forney and others made short speeches, when the meeting adjourned to take part in and witness the torchlight procession.

Mr. Blaine was received with a perfect ovation of enthusiastic cheering. He looked somewhat tired and was hoarse from much speaking. His speech was short and not in his usual vigorous manner.

After the adjournment of the meeting the torchlight procession formed and marched down Broad street, past the Union League Club House, where Mr. Blaine and the Republican party leaders of the State reviewed it from the balcony of the club house and the street for a mile in length is brilliantly lighted by fireworks, lanterns and colored lights. At half-past ten (half-past eleven) the procession is still passing. Over 20,000 men, with torches and transparencies, are said to be in line, and as many more are crowding the streets.

Every ward in the city is represented, and if the number taking part is any test of the strength of the party in this city the Republicans are destined to carry the country in this city, for the demonstration is much more imposing in point of numbers than the Democratic turn-out recently.

North Carolina.

AMENITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN—PUBLIC POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

GREENSBORO, October 14.—This place is the home of Judge Settle, the Republican candidate for Governor. It is no wonder, therefore, that his great personal popularity, conspired with the widespread fame of the Democratic candidate Vance, should to-day, to draw another of those unprecedentedly immense audiences which have attended their joint discussions everywhere throughout the State for nearly three months past. Thousands of orderly and well dressed persons, including hundreds of ladies, assembled around the stand in Jones' Grove. The debate commenced at noon, continuing for upward of four hours, and was listened to with earnest and profound attention. Not a single utterance or incident of disorderly character marred the complete decorum of the occasion. Both speakers were frequently and apparently equally applauded. Judge Settle drove to the McAdoo House before the speaking and took Governor Vance in his carriage to the platform. This incident illustrates the good feeling existing between the two gubernatorial candidates. The same chivalrous amenity extends largely to their respective partisans. The Greensboro Cornet Band filled the central grove with cheerful melody. The day was delightfully clear, bright and warm, and the huge crowd separated peaceably for their homes when the argumentative contest of the two champions was over.

The Ohio Election.

SAYLER AND BANNING BOTH DECLARED RE-ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The official vote in the First Congressional district is: Sayler (Democrat), 13,144; Force (Republican), 13,474; Sayler's majority, 670. The vote in the Second district is: Banning (Democrat), 14,133; Matthews (Republican), 14,658; Banning's majority, 75.

The Arkansas Election.

LITTLE ROCK, October 14.—The official count of the State election was completed to-day, and shows a total vote of 108,604, Miller (Democrat) receiving a majority of 33,992 over Bishop (Republican).

South Carolina.

GENERAL RUGER DECLARES IN FAVOR OF A FAIR ELECTION.

COLUMBIA, October 14.—General Ruger, commander of the Department of the South, arrived in Columbia this morning. He had a long consultation with Governor Chamberlain and, with the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and assured them both that as far as it was in his power he would secure in South Carolina a fair and honest election. He would protect Democrats and Republicans alike, but the three or four companies of regular troops now in South Carolina could only be used to prevent open warfare and enforce the laws of the United States. General Ruger has conveyed to General Wade Hampton, Democratic candidate for Governor, the information that if there are any Democratic negroes who fear violence at the hands of Republican colored men, he will do his best to protect them. At the same time, however, he will do everything in his power to stop the Barnwell and Aiken outrages, and assure to all negroes the rights which are guaranteed to them by the National Constitution.

Indiana.

WILLIAMS' MAJORITY 5,494.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 15.—Returns from all the counties in the State have been received. Willi

The Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1876.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $905,922.

INDIANA is not quite civilized yet. It will have to build more railroads and schoolhouses.

CLOSE up the ranks, Republicans, for the next three weeks of the campaign will call for the hardest work of this memorable contest.

EVERY voter in the town of Williamsburg, Armstrong county, supports HAYES and WHEELER. Not much chance for political discussion there.

THE reason why the vote in West Virginia is so largely Democratic is because the disabilities of a great number of rebels have been removed since the last election.

THAT Cleveland Democrat who was so decree to attack Senator BLAINE should hasten hitherward. There is a situation open for him on the TILDEN organ of this city.

NEXT month the people of Indiana will do for HENDRICKS what he advised them to do with "the smutty old tyrant at Washington," namely: Hurl him out of political existence.

THE Democratic managers in this part of the State ought to put some sort of check on the local organ of the party. Not only is it losing its head, but it bays like a huntsman's hound to the halloo of the ruffians and fire eaters of its party.

THE New York *World* calls on its partisans to "henceforth stamp under foot all forms of demagogism." Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love, but why should you go for the Pittsburgh *Post* in that savage manner in this perilous crisis?

IF ALL Protectionists could be made to realize that the vigilance of their free trade enemy never sleeps, and that free trade agents are now especially active, in this State and elsewhere, they would not themselves be so slow to help to hold the Republican fort.

THE foreign troops fought nobly in the late Indiana and Ohio elections. In nine wards in Cincinnati, the votes polled in excess of the entire adult male population, was one thousand six hundred and seventy-six. The wards are all largely Democratic, and these figures show how the honest voters were swindled.

THE latest English mails bring us the first impressions in London financial circles with reference to the recent collapse of American coal stocks. Mr. E. W. WATKIN writes to the London *Times* to suggest that, "*as* millions of American railway property are held in England, having been issued by the great American financial houses domiciled in London, it would be well to inquire whether those houses have, either indirectly or collectively, brought their influence to bear in order to arrest this loss and ruin."

ONE of the most agreeable features of the two great political parades on Saturday night was the entire absence of any demonstration in the slightest degree approaching rowdyism. Both processions started on time, both were striking in appearance, and both were quietly well bred in behavior and appearance. It is a subject of congratulation that the Republicans keep alive that spirit of devotion to the Union that has been displayed so often by them in times past, and it is equally pleasant to observe such evidence of the growth of civilized habits as were afforded in the ranks of the Democratic procession.

THE circular of Dr. PEPPER, Director of the Centennial Bureau of Medical Service, correcting the false impression which has been created as to the sanitary condition of Philadelphia, is well timed. No matter how absurd a report or a rumor may be, it is sure to obtain more or less credence by the credulous, with whom every community abounds. There is no question but that the loose statements which have lately been made about the risks to health in visiting the Exhibition, have had the effect to keep many thousands away from it. That drawback is now removed, and the result is already visible in increased crowds of visitors.

WHETHER Imperialists or Republicans, Frenchmen will be Frenchmen still; and so with French Ministers of the Interior, whether they are under an Emperor or a President. The attention of this functionary has, it appears, lately been called to a game known in Paris as courses de *cafion*, or "drawing-room races," and practiced in most countries, like dominoes, only by children. Some one has told the Minister a story to the effect that "men" also play at the game in France. There upon, like Justice SHALLOW, M. le Ministry is determined to "make a Star Chamber matter of it," and hence has issued his solemn decree, to be promulgated by all the Prefects of France, to the intent that the *industrie dangereuse* of "drawing-room racing," minutely described in the official document as consisting of "little horses cut out in pasteboard and made to run round a table provided with rails and affecting a circular form," is and thereby remains henceforth and forever prohibited throughout the French Republic, *one and inviolable!* It remains to be seen what the effect of this decree may be upon French "men," but one can well imagine the dismay with which French "children" will learn that one of their favorite pastimes has been thus summarily interdicted.

BARON DE WAGSTAFF, a heavy manufacturer of Russia sheet iron, and now on a visit to this country, emphatically denies the widely accredited report that the secret of the manufacture of this iron is possessed solely by the Russian Government, or that it is guarded with rigorous jealousy. He states that four-fifths of all the polished sheet iron made in Russia are manufactured at private works; and that whilst it is true that all efforts heretofore made in this country and in Europe to produce an article equal to theirs have failed, nevertheless there is no chemical or other like secret connected with its manufacture; nor is there any peculiarity in Russian ore that gives them the power to maintain their superiority, for at the many private works where these sheets are produced various ores are used. The whole "secret" is in the mode of manipulating the iron at a certain stage of the manufacture, which has been invariably overlooked by those who have attempted it in this or any other countries. While withholding a description of this manipulation he states that no success will ever attend the efforts to manufacture from coal-pigs or puddle blooms, and that any trace of sulphur or phosphorus in the iron is fatal to a good result; and he adds that he should experience no difficulty in producing the very finest Russian sheet iron at existing works in many parts of the United States. Can no some of our analytical metallurgists solve this important secret?

WHILST there is little doubt that Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT will be the next Congressman from the Twenty-second district, Republicans should remember that victory cannot be achieved without work. The Democracy are desperate. They will have every man whom they can possibly influence, at the polls, and the friends of protection must match them in industry and vigilance. There is little doubt that the next Congress will take some decisive steps towards changing the tariff. If a Democratic Free Trade majority prevails we shall have fastened upon us a system ruinous to our industries. The present Congress will be too busy attending to rebel claims to touch any other question, but its successor will inevitably deal with the question for better or for worse. No Democratic Congress ever inaugurated anything that has proved beneficial to the country, and it is too late for that party to begin now in good works, TILDEN, the bogus reformer, to the contrary notwithstanding. To the Republican party, therefore, Pittsburgh must look for its future standing as a manufacturing city. Major ERRETT is eminently qualified to take charge of an interest so important to the thousands of mechanics who earn their bread in our factories. His vote may be depended upon in favor of protection, first, last and all the time. He will go to Congress for the express purpose of taking care of the interests of Pittsburgh. He will in all probability be appointed to an important position on some of those committees that have special charge of trade, commerce and manufactures. Having studied these matters quietly, but practically for many years, his services on one of these committees will be invaluable. Those who know him best know that he has a degree of sagacity and foresight that eminently fits him for the work that he will have to perform. Major ERRETT will wield a large influence in the committee-room. His purity of character; the knowledge that he cannot be bought or wheedled into a vote against his convictions, and against the known wishes of his constituents, will secure for him a degree of respect that any man of large experience in the work of national legislation might be proud to enjoy. The mention of Pittsburgh have their fate in their own hands. The principles of which Major ERRETT is our chosen representative, once fairly established, there will be a general quickening in all of our industries, and we shall no longer hear of idle mechanics and dull times. Let the workingmen of Pittsburgh ponder this matter carefully.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

The Pittsburgh *Democrat*, a free trade TILDEN and HENDRICKS organ, has a double leaded editorial article, in its issue of Saturday last, in which it declares that free trade is the true Democratic theory; that protection to our industries has been carried on long enough; that it is time our manufacturers should be left to "paddle their own canoes;" and that "HOPKINS and COCHRAN both stand upon the St. Louis platform, and will vote with the party for free trade and a common field for all." This latter declaration is plain enough, and no one doubts that it is the truth, frankly and honestly expressed. As we have repeatedly said, it is the sheerest duplicity for Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN to set themselves up as the champions of protection. The absurd position in which they have placed themselves is forcibly described in another article in the same paper from which we quote as below. It is not at all probable that a single Republican voter will be wheedled into supporting either of the Democratic candidates in this county under the belief that protection will be as safe in his hands as in those of his Republican opponents, but at the same time it is well for every voter to read the views of the Congressional canvass as expressed from a Democratic standpoint.

The policy of the Democratic party on the tariff question cannot be misunderstood. The principle of free trade was inculcated by the founders of the party, and that principle has been reaffirmed in every platform put forth by conventions of the Democracy since that time. It appears that Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Cochran desire to get up a little side show on their own account, and yet travel under the same canvass with the main show. They wish to inaugurate a little special legislation in their own behalf, and, while they claim to be Democrats, euchre the honest voters of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts out of their votes under the pretense that they are heart and soul for protection to home industry. Now they are either Democrats or they are not. If they are Democrats, they are deceiving their constituents, if they are not they are deceiving the Democratic party. They can not stand upon the broad and comprehensive platform of the party—which enunciates free trade principles—and yet claim that they have special privileges to advocate protection in their several districts. This is simply duplicity of the lowest order. These two gentlemen are attempting to steal the thunder of Messrs. Errett and Bayne. That protection to home industry in Pennsylvania is an absolute necessity is a well demonstrated fact, but that is equally necessary and desirable in other sections of the country has been doubted by the wisest of American statesmen. Every vote that either Mr. Hopkins or Mr. Cochran procures under this special plea that they favor a protective tariff is obtained under false pretenses. If they be sincere in their professions of friendship to protection, they are traitors to the party, and are unworthy the support of the voters of either party. This is the boldest attempt to lug water on both shoulders that has come under our notice for many a day. They have both, during the last session of Congress, sought to make a little district buncombe by putting themselves on a sort of bobtail record in opposition to what the subject was not before Congress at all in any shape whatever, in order that they might be returned to their seats. Now, as representatives of these two districts, they have made pledges in favor of protection. About the surest way we know for the people to have these pledges redeemed will be to send Errett and Bayne in their stead to finish the work they have so well begun. They cannot ride the free trade platform of the party and the much desired protection policy of the people of Allegheny county. These gentlemen may be honest, but they are certainly not consistent; and not being consistent, their honesty is open to very serious question. It is very easily seen why Messrs. Errett and Bayne may be honest in their professions of loyalty to protection of home industry, since it is the predominant principle of their party platform, as well as in harmony with their several records. They are not playing a double game—they are only advocating a right which their party in plain and unmistakable language demands and ever has demanded. While we do not agree with them, we must accord them honesty; and, if the people of these two districts are in favor of the protection policy, we cannot understand why they should prefer Hopkins and Cochrane to Errett and Bayne. The former are either deceiving the party or the people, and in either case are guilty of base deception, and are unworthy of confidence. Errett and Bayne, in advocating protection to home industry, are simply obeying the mandates of their party, and a failure on their part to redeem the pledges to the people would be political damnation with both the people and the party. They, then, have nothing to gain by deception, and everything to lose; but Hopkins and Cochran, indifferent honesty might make a faithful representative under the pressure of such circumstances. We by no means, however, mean to insinuate the dishonesty of either Mr. Errett or Mr. Bayne, but on the contrary, although differing with them politically, most cheerfully accord to them what they want and desire the community, honesty and integrity unimpeached and unimpeachable. If, then, we were in favor of protection we should support Errett and Bayne; not being in favor of protection we shall support Hopkins and Cochran.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The *Post*, ecstatic and delirious over the election of "Blue Jeans" by twelve thousand of a Democratic majority *less* than the State of Indiana gave to its party in 1874, proposes now to "carry" Pennsylvania. For several days past our contemporary appears to have been in a sort of dazed and bewildered condition. Innumerable barn-yard poultry have publicly excreted on its first page, and other Democratic fowl have exhibited themselves to less advantage in the editorial department. As time advances, however, and the actual results of the October election, just held, are officially outlined and are more clearly apparent, the birds of the *Post* are quietly withdrawn from the gaze of an astonished world. The great State of Ohio, which in 1874, the year of the tidal wave and of Democratic reaction, was carried by the Democrats by a majority approximating 18,000, now gives a Republican State ticket a conceded majority of from eight to ten thousand votes. The Democratic delegation elected from Ohio to the present Confederate House of Representatives, is also reduced by a gain of at least five Republican Congressmen. The State of Indiana, which in the same year gave a Democratic majority of over 17,000 votes at the election then held for Secretary of State, is now carried by them by less than 5,000; a falling off in their majority on the State ticket of upwards of 13,000; while the Republicans actually carry that State for their Congressional candidate, make a gain of three and perhaps four Congressmen, and also elect the State Legislature. Colorado, the youngest of the national galaxy of Free States, at her first election, proclaims by a decided majority in favor of that great party which rescued the Government from destruction by a "solid South," when arrayed in arms against its existence, and which still contemplates with an undisguised malignity its final overthrow.

The *Post* may shout or crow itself madly hoarse over the imaginary "Democratic victories" it falsely announces to incite its followers to still deeper potations, and a more frantic zeal; but it may rest assured that the American people are not yet ready for the triumphant advance of the unrepentant hosts of the united Southern Confederacy and their Northern allies upon the National Capital, either with bullets or ballots, as the result in November next will demonstrate.

TILDEN's circular demanding a "solid South at all hazards," is doing its work. Georgia, at the late election was carried by 80,000 majority, and out of 219 members of the Legislature the Republicans have chosen seven. In 1867, there were 95,778 Republican votes cast in that State. Mississippi has a white population of 382,896, and a colored population of 444,201. In 1872, it gave a Republican majority of 35,119; in 1873 a Republican majority of 19,380. South Carolina has a white population of 289,667, and a colored population of 415,814. Its Republican majority in 1872 was 49,607. It is now proposed to overcome this by the "South Carolina plan" of rifle clubs and ostracism of all but "HAMPTON men." In Louisiana the white population numbers 362,065; the black 364,240. The Republican majority in 1872 was 14,605. Alabama has a white population of 521,384; colored population, 475,510. In 1872 the Republican majority was 10,974. Florida has always been a Republican State. It has a white population of 96,057, a colored population of 91,689. For years past it has given a Republican majority at every election. There is not one of these five States which would not cast a large Republican majority if a free and honest election could be held. But the electoral vote of these five States is absolutely necessary to the election of TILDEN. Consequently, they must be solidified, and this is now being done by the use of the shot gun and revolver, by murder, terrorism, and ostracism. There is but one possible remedy for this, and that is a solid Republican North.

THERE is great diversity of opinion as to the political situation in South Carolina. On the one hand, it is asserted that there are no grounds for believing that WADE HAMPTON and his adherents have resorted to the policy of intimidation; that there is no occasion to apprehend trouble, and that the demand for more troops is premature. Some go even further, and assert that the recent arrests, made by the United States Marshals in that State, of white citizens, upon charges of interfering with the rights of colored voters, were instigated for the purpose of arousing resistance and precipitating a conflict as an excuse for declaring martial law. Those who think that there are no intentions on the part of the Democrats of South Carolina to apply the shot-gun policy, and carry the election at all hazards, are requested to read the letter written from Columbia, to the New York *Times*, printed in full in another column. It confirms all that has been said with regard to the character of the means employed to insure the success of the Democratic ticket. A brutal despotism has been organized in that State, and white and black Republicans are alike proscribed. It is openly avowed, on the one hand, that the State must be carried for TILDEN at all hazards, and that the blacks will vote against him at their peril; and, on the other, it is frankly confessed that the State government is unable to cope with the formidable conspiracy which has been organized against the rights and privileges of American citizenship. If the statements made in this letter are correct—and there are no reasons for doubting them—then the situation is critical indeed, and fully justifies the most careful and patient consideration of the Cabinet, which meets to-morrow for the purpose of determining what course will best meet the necessities of the case.

IN OUR local columns of Friday last we published a statement made by BURKE, the assassin, after his commitment to prison, in which, among other things, he represented that he had been at Indianapolis on pleasure, in company with Deputy Sheriff ALBRIGHT and City Commissioner MARTIN, of Philadelphia. Of course no one, who possessed the slightest knowledge of the infamous character of this man BURKE, would believe for one moment that the two very worthy and highly reputable gentlemen above named had any connection, social or political, with him; but, at the same time the lying statement should have been coupled with a proper explanation. It was well known at Indianapolis, and publicly announced in the Republican papers there, that a number of gentlemen from Philadelphia, who knew many of the Democratic roughs and repeaters, had been sent out to "spot" them, and if possible secure evidence that might lead to their arrest and conviction. Messrs. ALBRIGHT and MARTIN were among the number to whom that duty had been assigned, and their presence at Indianapolis was in the interest of fair play and an honest vote, while BURKE and his desperate gang had been hired and sent out by the minions of TILDEN for the purpose of executing a preconceived scheme for carrying the State by fraud and corruption. The desperado BURKE, finding himself in prison on a charge of attempting to assassinate an unoffending Republican, with the evidences of his nefarious vocation in his pockets—such as Democratic tickets for the State of Indiana, and credentials as a delegate to the Democratic "Boys in Blue" Convention, had a strong motive to create the suspicion that he had been in the company of reputable Republicans. As we have stated, his allegation as to this was utterly false, and we regret exceedingly that the explanation did not accompany the original statement.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tilden and Hopkins both make speeches:—
Tilden "free-trade" always teaches.
While "thin-tariff" Hopkins preaches:—
What then must the party do?
Which is false and which is true?

Jack Frost tried his teeth on vegetation yesterday.

They make shoe leather out of sturgeon skins now.

Germany orders ninety thousand American revolvers.

The sun's shadows lengthen and the gas bills strengthen.

Six inches of snow fell at Marquette, Upper Michigan, yesterday.

Senator Sharon is losing about $1,000 per day by his hotel in San Francisco.

The competing railroads are about to resort to a further reduction of grain rates.

Bob Toombs has joined the church. The Methodists are the unfortunate denomination.

How providential is it that the Presidential election doesn't take place in the midst of the mosquito season.

A human footprint has been found in Connecticut sandstone, and the local savans are in a fever of excitement.

One evidence of the revival of business is that railroads are unable to meet the growing demand for transportation.

Line your water pipes with rubber, and they will be led no more into temptation, nor go off upon a burst on frosty nights.

Several Japanese artists who have been painting pictures in oil recently had a sale by auction, after the fashion of New York.

The population of San Buenaventura, Cal., are threatened with expulsion, by a suit to enforce an escheat of the site to the State.

The fall and winter crop of railroad foreclosure in the West promises to be unusually large, and the lawyers are ready for the harvest.

The mercury registered 111 in the shade at San Gabriel, Los Angeles county, September 29. It was the hottest day ever known there.

A general European struggle seems inevitable. The war correspondents are beginning to sharpen their pencils and pack their valises.

A Canadian Court has decided that reporters are not bound to give up the names of informants on whose statements they base their articles.

John Drumm, of Boston, has been prosecuted for a violation of the liquor law. This is not the "spirit stirring drum" spoken of by Shakespeare.

Some grim satirical wag has presented a coffin as one of the prizes to be ridden for at the Centennial tournament to be held on Maryland day at Philadelphia.

Proposals for a settlement of the competition between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Canadian Railways have lately been made by the former and rejected by the latter.

There is some show of activity in military circles in the Black Hills country, and some necessity for it, too, judging from the numerous reports of Indian depredations in that region.

The New York police have exposed a new form of swindle, consisting of mock auction sales of horses. Purchasers are furnished with elaborate pedigrees and certificates of soundness.

Christianity is spreading daily in Japan. Its doctrines are preached every Sunday, and find great favor with the people. In Tokio a native journal states that ten thousand people attend the services.

John D. Jones, of Maine, has his mouth all ready to say "Eureka." His machine for perpetual motion is "nearly perfected after years of anxious experiment," and he expects to take it to the Centennial.

An order has lately been received in this country from France for chilled calender rolls for the manufacture of rubber. The French have not yet acquired the necessary skill to produce this part of their machinery.

Some fifty colored emigrants will embark on the ship Jasper, from New York, November 1, for Liberia. They have an excellent character for intelligence, industry and enterprise, and several are professors of religion.

A colored minister of this city, wishing to notify his congregation that the Sunday afternoon services would be discontinued, said: "Hereafter in the afternoon there will be no preaching in the afternoon hereafter."

A company has been incorporated in California whose object is to pipe and supply the whole of San Gabriel Valley with water. When the plans of the association are carried into effect they will give the valley the most complete system of irrigation on the Pacific coast.

The quantity of iron puddled in the mills of the Reading Railroad Company has been doubled since the experimental use of coal dirt. The experiment will prove a success, it is believed, by the puddlers.

The Alsea Indian reservation in Oregon has been abandoned by the Government, and thrown open to settlement. Quite a number of squatters are already there, and many of the more civilized Indians have located claims.

Most of the Centennial exhibitors have reaped harvests by the sale of their goods. The Turks and the Russians have pretty nearly sold out; the Chinese and Japanese have stuffed their pockets, and the English and French have also done well.

"International" gatherings of various sorts were sitting in Europe at the latest mail dates; a Hygienic Congress at Brussels, a Law Codification Congress at Bremen, a Lord's Day Congress at London, an international potato exhibition in the latter city, etc.

A large order for knapsacks, given by Swedish firms to one or two Scotch makers, is occasioning much comment in Europe. As the immense number of knapsacks could not in any case be required for the Swedish army, it is suspected that the order comes from Russia.

It is now proposed that citizens of foreign birth hold a series of celebrations at the Centennial grounds. Several prominent Germans of Philadelphia have already begun arrangements for a gathering of their fellow-countrymen, and it is suggested the English, Scotch, Irish and French follow their example.

In a case now pending in New York city, the defendants raised the point that they ought not to pay the sum sued for, because the brewery which furnished ale swindled them out of several gallons in every hogshead sold. With the same propriety every buyer of bottled liquor could raise the same claim.

"Grass widow" is a corruption of "grace widow," a name originating in the middle ages, and meaning one who becomes a widow by "grace" or favor, and not of necessity as by death. Divorces were then granted only by the church, and the woman benefited was always alluded to in the papal decree as "vidua de gratia."

PERSONAL.

Mr. John F. Cleveland, recently deceased, was the editor of the celebrated *Tribune Almanac*.

An absent minded lady, who was lost at the Centennial, had to telegraph home to her husband to find out the name of her hotel.

The claim of Mary Ann Foster upon the Singer estate has been compromised for $75,000. The whole value of the property is $14,000,000.

Mr. Alexander Scott, a farmer, living near Cherry Hill, Cecil county, Md., died a few days ago from what physicians pronounce unmistakably "glanders."

The Bishop of Manchester delivered an address the other day in which he called the younger clergy severely to account for their imprudent haste in rushing into matrimony.

Alexander Humboldt Horck, who last year made a tour of the Arctic Sea, in his own vessel, is about to visit the United States and lecture before the American Geographical Society.

The "eight leading colleges" of Illinois have been having an intercollegiate match. A young woman who contested was ruled out from competition on the ground that she spoke a half-minute too long.

An Englishman died the other day from an overdose of newspaper. He first took the news into his suicidal brain and then ate up the paper. He got on very well with the advertisements, and the city news did not oppress him, but he grimly gave up through one Democratic editorial on the Indians election when he was seized with fatal spasms.

Rheumatism can be cured by setting the house on fire under the patient, as was demonstrated at the recent burning of a Connecticut restaurant. A man who had been confined to his bed five weeks, unable to get assistance in answer to his cries, finally jumped out of bed and ran down stairs, dressed himself, and rushed out of the grounds like an athlete.

Newspapers have to be very cautious in Canada. A young man of Toronto has sued a local paper for stating that his friends had presented him with a meerschaum pipe when no presentation had taken place. At Montreal the Grand Jury has indicted M. Euclide Roy for mentioning in the *National* that M. Dansereau and his wife were at one of Aimee's performances.

Osman Pacha, the Turkish General whom the Montenegrins lately captured, is a Hungarian Jew, whose true name is Wolf. After the subjection of that country in 1848, he fled to Turkey and embraced the Mohammedan faith. He managed all the correspondence of the Turkish, French and English armies during the Crimean war, and, at the close, was raised to the rank of Pacha.

The Rev. Herbert Arnslie, who died lately in England, was supposed to be the keeper of the bones of Tom Paine. He is said to have affirmed that he possessed the skeleton of Paine, which Cobbett brought back with him from America, but when addressed distinctly on two occasions in regard to the subject he refused to answer. With him, it is feared, dies the last hope of discovering what has become of the remains of Paine.

TILDEN'S OPPOSITION TO THE WAR

One of the Literary Bureau's Blunders and Its Consequences—An Episode of the Campaign in Wisconsin.

(Special Correspondence New York Times.)

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, October 10, 1876.—The young men who are managing Mr. Tilden's Literary Bureau have been guilty of a blunder that is creating an immense sensation hereabout. In forwarding Washington correspondence to the various Democratic papers North and South, by inexcusable carelessness the letter intended for some Southern paper was placed in an envelope directed to the *Waukesha Democrat*, in this State. The editor of that paper has a contract with the bureau for publishing a series of Tilden letters, and, without stopping to question anything that came, he published a letter from which the following is an extract:

Mr. Tilden's opposition to the war has been made the most of by our antagonists. But it avails them nothing. The war is over. And it is remembered that some of the best and purest men in the United States opposed the war. President Buchanan, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, John C. Breckinridge, Horatio Seymour, George B. McClellan, and hundreds of others were averse to the war, and especially to the employment of colored troops and the emancipation of the slaves. A majority of the leading statesmen of Great Britain, and many on the continent of Europe, sided with the South. There was a clear cut and honest difference of opinion all over Christendom as to the right or wrong of the late rebellion. Mr. Tilden, with many other distinguished citizens of our own and other countries, leaned toward the South during the contest, but was none the less an American. And now that question naturally gives him its united support. It goes solid for him. There has been a disposition among the timid friends of Mr. Tilden to deny that he was opposed to the war. But Mr. Tilden himself has never sanctioned such a denial. He stands now where he has stood from 1861 to 1865, opposed to the war for coercing the dissatisfied States of the Union to remain in it. Mr. Tilden is still a good, old-fashioned State-rights Democrat of the John C. Calhoun stripe, and the Presidency cannot help him to forswear his faith. And that is why the people like him. That is why they will vote for him. He refuses all important invites to make him say that the invasion of the South was justifiable, because he believes it was not justifiable.

Mr. Chapin, a prominent Republican, thought the letter was a good thing to circulate, and ordered two hundred extra copies of the paper. Mr. Spence, the editor, commenced running them off the press, when several Democrats rushed in and asked Spence if he was a fool to publish that letter. Spence defended himself promptly, and pointed to the extra copies he was printing as an evidence of the popularity of the letter.

They convinced Spence that he had received a letter intended for some Southern Democratic paper, and the editor lifted the letter from the forms and placed other matter in its stead. He sent the two hundred copies to Chapin, the eight top ones only containing the letter. Chapin has had him arrested for obtaining money under false pretences.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH,	13.	MILES L. TRACY,
2.	HENRY DISSTON,	16.	S. W. STARKWEATHER
3.	C. J. HOFFMAN,	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL,
4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. BARNARD,	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON.
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH,	21.	J. B. DONLEY,
8.	JACOB KNABB,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN B. WARFEL.	23.	WILLIAM KERR,
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	ANDREW B. BERGER.
11.	ARIO PARDEE.	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
12.	LEWIS PUGH.	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN.
13.	E. S. SILLIMAN,	27.	W. W. WILBUR.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER,		

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
P. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and have thus acquired a constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for specified cuts of any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is considered indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Female Complaints, it has this wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron ever discovered, Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of the vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want anything to strengthen you?
Do you wants a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to be always well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want a fine complexion?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, GO TO KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the world for the cure of Weak Stomach, Nervousness and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, it is the duty of every community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. KUNKEL, and have his name on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are trying to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in full bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head is passed. Call in and see specimens. Invented by DR. KUNKEL, 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all kinds of dietary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to 'The Commercial' cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

$3,250.40

Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for

$700.

And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.

A Printed List,

Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

MRS. A. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS
NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,
(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open. All facilities for accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.
DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 60 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for circular

DRY GOODS.

1876.

Beautiful and

Our Opening of Sacques, Suit the opening to-day of another b Silk and Fur. Also, of large a ing our Stock and Variety of N

A very fine assortment of

Black Dress Silks

of the most celebrated manufacture, and a beautiful line of shades in

Plain Colored Dress Silks,

with an elegant line of

Brocaded Dress Silks

in latest designs, all at no advance over old prices.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our lines of Black and

Colored Cashmeres,

as quality for the price, and extensive line of colors and shades will be found leading as usual.

A most complete and attractive variety of

New Dress Goods,

in Plain Goods; all the latest shades and newest novelties in

Beaudes, Plain and Striped.

We are offering latest styles of

Tycoon Repps,

for Wrappers, at 12½, 15 and 18½c, worth 25c.

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Cloaks!

Cloaks!

A Choice Stock of Paris and Berlin Cloaks, New York Made Cloaks from $4 to $30. Fine Cloaks of our own manufacture.

Beaver Cloths, Basket, Matelasse and Chinchilla Cloths by the yard or made up to order.

Mantilla Velvets from medium to very fine quality, by the yard or made up to order.

New Stock of Fall and Winter Shawls.

James Caldwell & Co.

115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City.

CENTENNIAL HOTELS.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL,

FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

LA PIERRE HOUSE

Corner Broad and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.

Terms $2 50 to $4 50 per day, according to time and location of rooms.

Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.

THE UNION HOTEL,

1314 Arch St., Philadelphia,

THE SMEDLEY HOUSE

1227 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Two first-class Hotels under one management. Location central and pleasant. Terms reasonable.
THOS. A. WEBB, Proprietor. J. MIRA WEBB, Superintendent.
Prices at Sunday House, $2 00 to $3 50 per day; at Union Hotel, $2 00 per day.

THE HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION,

OFFICE: 721 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
G. H. HAZELTON, President. J. H. SMITH, Secretary.

This Association has been formed for the purpose of making available to strangers during the Centennial year, at

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 14, 1876.

The money market to-day was quiet in all its branches, except that there was a fair demand for money at 8 to 10 per cent. In the open market there was but little paper offering, but that was taken, when of approved names, at the regular rates.

The report of the condition of the New York associated banks, as received by wire to-day, is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$ 529,000
Specie, decrease	1,121,900
Legal tender, decrease	2,918,100
Deposits, decrease	4,139,000
Circulation, increase	19,300
Reserve, decrease	3,035,000

—At the monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Wednesday, October 11, President Garrett stated that the revenue of the main stem and branches (including the Pittsburgh division) for September had been $1,618,807, showing an increase over August of $213,276. This large revenue was again very satisfactory in view of the low rates which had been continued under the action of the New York Central road. The grain trade was still very heavy, and passenger traffic also showed a large increase. Mr. Garrett said that at the request of leading officers of several of the most important roads he had dropped Vice President King to meet them for the purpose of establishing remunerative rates. As this request came also from controlling officers of the principal connections of the New York Central road, it was reasonably supposed that that company desired to make acceptable arrangements; but it was found, although the representatives of the Canada lines, the Erie and the Pennsylvania Railroad were present, no parties appeared who had authority to represent the whole line of the New York Central Interest between Chicago and New York. Statements were made on behalf of the New York Central that the representatives of the other trunk lines had no authority to act as to the supposed demand of the New York Central road that they should make equal rates from the centre of New York to the seaboard cities irrespective of distance; but, as far as could be ascertained, those who attended this conference, there was no practical evidence that the New York Central road had abandoned what was understood to be its policy, the conference necessarily proved fruitless. It was clearly shown that the Western connections of the New York Central road felt that the interests of their stockholders and bondholders were being partially annihilated by a policy which time will certainly show to be capricious, as contrary to common sense as to long-established principles, and impossible to be maintained. The folly of the present excessively unremunerative rates established by the New York Central road, it was urged, from the tonnage shown by the fact that large quantities of grain are being delayed at that point from the inability of that road and its connections to transport it. The Baltimore and Ohio company finds ample employment for its entire equipment in the transportation of grain and other heavy articles. Larger rates are daily offered to it to take grain to New York than the nominal rates of the New York Central and Erie roads, from Chicago is shown by the fact that large quantities of grain are being delayed at that point from the inability of that road and its connections to transport it. The Baltimore and Ohio company finds ample employment for its entire equipment in the transportation of grain and other heavy articles. Larger rates are daily offered to it to take grain to New York than the nominal rates of the New York Central and Erie roads. The Baltimore and Ohio road, in consequence of the pressure of this trade to Baltimore, it finds is necessary to decline these shipments to New York. The statistics continue to show that the policy of the New York Central road in fixing unjust low rates for the transportation of grain and bringing about railway competition at such rates, is constantly increasing the business of Baltimore and Philadelphia at the expense of the trade of New York.

—The twenty-second annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the main stem was declared.

—The following table shows the volume of the currency now as compared with that of June, 1874. Then the condition of the legal tender and national bank circulation was as follows:

Outstanding legal tenders	$382,000,000
Currency balance in Treasury	
Withdrawn from circulation	$14,578,011
Deposits in Treasury to redeem circulation	3,813,675
	18,389,686
Total legal tender	$363,610,314
National bank notes	349,894,187
	$713,504,496

The act of June 20, 1874, provided for the retirement of national bank currency to the act of January 14, 1875, providing for an indefinite extension of national bank currency and retirement of greenbacks to the amount of eighty per cent. of the additional issue of national bank notes, until the outstanding legal tenders should be reduced to $300,000,000, when these two laws, the volume of currency has become as follows:

October, 1876.	
Outstanding legal tenders	$368,434,740
Currency balance	2,324,946
Deposits to redeem circulation	21,860,943
	24,185,886
Legal tenders in circulation	33,108,851
National bank notes	322,253,554
	355,362,405

Volume of the currency..... $ 5,362,405
This makes a reduction in the amount of $57,142,091. Adding the amount of fractional currency redeemed the total diminution of paper money is $75,194,035.

—At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of California the following were elected directors: William Alvord, Thomas Bell, E. J. Baldwin, R. W. Carpenter, George H. Howard, James R. Keene, D. O. Mills, Charles Mayne, Robert P. Morrow, Calvin Paige and William Sharon. The new names are Messrs. Carpenter and Paige, in place of Messrs. Rand and Norris. The sum collected from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 of old accounts during the year, and discharged upward of $4,000,000 of its liabilities. There have been six assessments, amounting to $3,000,000, paid in to repair our losses, and the seventh is in progress of collection. Another of $500,000 will complete the work. The line of deposits now exceeds $40,000,000, and the amount of coin on hand is upwards of $1,500,000.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the year, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 14, 1876.	10:30 A M	11:30 A M	12:30 P M	1:30 P M	2:30 P M
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	112	112½			
5-20's, 1865	112	112½			
5-20's, 1867	112	112½			
5-20's, 1867, registered	114				
5-20's, 1868	114				
5-20's, 1868 registered	116	116			
10-40's, coupons	113	113½			
10-40's, registered	113	114			
6's, currency	122	122			
New 5's, coupons	112	112½			
Western Union Tel	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	70¾
Quicksilver	15	15			
Quicksilver pf	34½	34½	35	35	35
Pacific Mail	35	35	35	35	35
Panama	95				
Adams Express	68				
Wells, Fargo Express	87½				88
American Express	61				61
United States Express	60				61
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	17				17
Michigan Central	90				90
Michigan Southern	56	56	56	56	56
Illinois Central	97				97
Cleveland & Pittsburg	88				88
Chicago & Northwest	37½				37½
Do. preferred	69				69
Rock Island	98				98
St. Paul common	38½				38½
Do. preferred	75				75
Fort Wayne	100				100
Ohio & Miss. ipp	19½				19½
Union Pacific	62½				62½
Ohio 6's	103	103	103	103	103
N. J. Central	84	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Hannibal & Jos	10				10
Lon Mountain	15				15
C., C. & I. C	3				3
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	15½				15½
Del. & Lack	69				69
Carolinas, 6's	20				20
S. Carolinas, July	22				22
Missouri 6's	90½				90½

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			475
Reading			2,000
United Cos. of N. J	137	137½	200
Phila. Wilm. & Baltimo	90	90½	
Lehigh Valley	48¾	49	
Allegheny Valley	102		
Central Transportation	40		
Empire Transportation			81

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Money closed easy at 1¼@2% per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Sterling steady at 483½@483. Clearings $24,000,000. Customs receipts $8,000. The Assistant Treasury disbursed $30,000.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 109¾. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds dull. State securities quiet. The stock market was stronger and higher, prices showing an advance of from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced to 72¾. New Jersey Central to 73¾. Lake Shore to 96¾. New York Central to 102, St. Paul common to 38¾, preferred to 78¾. Michigan Central to 92. Pacific Mail to 35¼, a return to Union to-day. The strength of the market to-day was largely due to semi-official statements that the rumors regarding the proposed lowering of freight rates by the trunk lines were unfounded. A telegram from Detroit to prominent freight agents, at a meeting yesterday, agreed up to an advance of about 25 per cent. upon all Eastern bound freight. At 2:15 deliveries of Delaware Lackawanna and Western stocks were in default to a considerable amount. The stock was bought in at exchange under the rule requiring prompt deliveries before 2:15 P. M. Transactions were 105,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Union, 25,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and 11,000 New Jersey Central.

West. Union Tel	70¾	Rock Island	101
Quick-Silver	15¾	St. Paul	38¾
Do. preferred	75	Do. preferred	78¾
Pacific Mail	35	Toledo & Wabash	35½
Mariposa	5½	Do. preferred	15
Do. preferred	15¾	Ft. Wayne	100¾
Adams Express	68	Terre Haute	4
Wells-Fargo Exp	88	Do. preferred	15
American Express	61	Chicago & Alton	93
United States Ex	61	Do. preferred	106
Ohio & Miss. ipp	19¾	Chicago & Rock Isl	104¾
Erie	17¾	Delaware & Lack	72¾
Do. preferred	37	Hannibal & St. Jo	10½
Harlem	137	Missouri Pacific	23
Do. preferred	135	Atlantic & P. pref	25¾
Michigan Central	92	Indiana Central	20
Panama	125	Burl'g'n & Quincy	114¾
Lake Shore	96¾	Hannibal & Jos	10½
Illinois Central	97¾	Union Pac stock	62¾
Cleve. and Pitts	88	Central Pac. bonds	99¾
Northwestern	37¾	Union Pac. bonds	94¾
Do. preferred	69	Do. land grants	86¾
C., C. & I. C	3¾	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾
New Jersey Central	73¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	112½	New 5's	111
5-20's, 1865	112	New 6's	112
5-20's, 1865, new	112	New 6's, registered	113½
5-20's, 1867	113	10-40's, coupons	114¾
5-20's, 1868	113	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	108
Virginia, old	27		

LONDON, October 14, 5 P. M.—Some rather considerable fluctuations occurred on the Stock Exchange this week, but the amount of actual business has been comparatively small. At one period the markets were generally firm and monthly settlements anticipated, but subsequently, that the Eastern news unsatisfactory, and during the past two or three days being regarded with suspicion. After considerable fluctuations home government securities close at last week's quotations. The decline in home railways during the latter part of the week has not been entirely maintained the previous rise, consequently a majority of the changes are upward. Canadians are slightly lower. The foreign markets generally show a firmer tone this week, the principal fall being Portuguese, Russian, Hungarian, Spanish and Austrian, L. Argentine and Buenos Ayres are ½@1% higher. French, Italian and Turkish are also firmer. Egyptian, Peruvian, Mexican and Spanish are weaker. In American Government securities Illinois is higher, and 1867's and 10-40's are weaker. Illinois are 2 higher. The tendency to-day was unfavorable, and the markets closed dull and heavy. The amount of business was extremely limited. Most of the leading securities show a more or less severe fall. Hungarian have fallen 1, Russian 5-8, and Egyptian 1. There has been scarcely any business in American Consols 99¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 102; do 1867, 105¾; do 1868's, 106¾; do 10-40's, Railroad securities—New York Central 97, Erie 9½, preferred 17.

PARIS, October 14.—Rentes 106 francs 27½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 14.—United States bonds New 5's 103¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 14, 1876.

BUSINESS—The market during the week may be termed an active one, notwithstanding the excitement about election in the West. Trade was brisk in most departments in regard to values we have no material change to note, firmness as a general thing was the rule not the exception. Produce is coming more freely and meets with ready sale at fair prices. Groceries continue firm, at the advance in coffees and sugar before noted.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,336	Apples, bbls	452
Cheese, lbs	37,000	Corn, bus	2,250
Wheat, bus	888	Barley, bus	2,250
Oats, bus	7,000	Butter, pkgs	25
Bacon, pcs	3,000	Hides, lbs	130
Potatoes, bus	503	Hay, bales	130

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Sept. 23	Sept. 30	Oct. 7.	Oct. 13.
Flour, bbls	12,254	9,720	12,652	10,804
Apples, bbls	490	857	1,467	941
Cheese, lbs	1,431	1,224	2,521	1,102
Corn, bus	1,714	6,355	9,003	5,468
Wheat, bus	6,674	8,078	10,013	8,758
Barley, bus	4,500	6,465	7,650	9,988
Rye, bus	302	840	1,040	648
Oats, bus	16,807	15,376	28,503	34,478
Cheese, bbls	318	279	383	238
Bacon, pcs	14,423	5,000	4,696	12,158
Bacon, lbs	69	1,965	521	1,000
Potatoes, bus	995	1,393	2,721	5,245
Hay, bales	130	622	1,002	433

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. Small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—We have to report a firm grain market and a good trade demand for wheat especially. There is an active enquiry with a supply hardly sufficient to meet the demand, hence prices are held firmly. The week's receipts of oats were the largest we have recorded for a long time, 34,478 bushels. We quote new in car at $1 20@1 22 per bushel for prime red; $1 22@1 25 for choice do; $1 22@1 25 for amber; $1 20@1 25 for white. Corn is tolerably firm but not very active. The supply and demand being both rather limited. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 55@56c for Ohio mixed; 54@55c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 54@55c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed. Oats continue active at yesterday's rates. The supply is more liberal and prices are somewhat easier, but rule generally at our figures. We quote prime white at 37@38c; mixed at 36@37c. Rye is dull with a rather light supply. Holders quote at 64@66c. Barley is steady but rather slow. We quote at $1 50@1 60 for No. 2 to the usual grades. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The flour market before noted continues, with a very active market. The week's receipts were 10,804 barrels, being 1,848 less than shipped. The supply is moderate, and the demand quite brisk, with prices ranging from 40@50c per barrel higher than last week. The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, wheat, corn and oats for the week ending to-day, and to-day's receipts:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,804	12,652
Wheat, bus	8,758	10,013
Corn, bus	5,468	9,003
Oats, bus	34,478	28,503
To-day	1,342	1,040

MILL FEED—We have no change to note as regards prices or demands. Whilst the stock is not a large one, it is evidently equal to the requirements of the market. We quote bran at $11 50@12 00 in consignments and shipstuffs $14 00@16 00; middling $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The receipts continue light, the supply, however, was fully up with the demand. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from $1 00@2 00 per barrel.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair trade demand at unchanged prices, viz.: small white navy $1 90@2 00 bushel.

BROOM CORN—Was more fancied. We quote choice to fine hurl at 7@8c; do common 6c; brush that will work up 6@6½c; medium green 5½@6c; red tipped 5@5½c; inferior 3@4c; crooked 3@3½c.

BUTTER—The market was a dull one, the supply being in excess of the demand, hence holders are anxious to realize as the tendency is downward. We quote prime to choice solid packed 20@22c; common to good 16@18c; choice rolls 22@23c; common to good 18@20c.

CHEESE—Is quiet and prices are firm. We quote prime Ohio factory in round lots at 12c ₱ ₺ for August makes; jobbing at 13½@13½c; September makes rule at 13c; round lots. New York Goshen rules at 12½@13c in round lots; 13½@13½c in a jobbing way. Cassartown is in ample supply and moderate demand, this year's crop is said to be a large one—sales now at $5 50@6 00 per bushel.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firmer. Holders are asking 21@22c per dozen.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply with a moderate demand. Prices range at $10 00@12 00 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; fancy and mixed lots 50c.

CIDER—We can report liberal receipts, with a supply materially in excess of the demand. Prices are weak and unchanged. We quote at nominally at $3 00@4 00 ₱ barrel.

FRESH FRUITS—The grape season is drawing to a close. The stock in first hands is a small one. Prices range from $1 00@2 50 per cwt. Pears $2@2 50 per bushel.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@25c ₱ ₺; domestic 20@25c ₱ ₺.

POULTRY—Is in fair demand. We note receipts of chickens by the coop at $4@5 per dozen ₱ pair.

COAL—Duly bituminous is quoted at 4½@5c, delivered; anthracite $6 00 ₱ ton for broken egg by the car load, and $6 50@6 75 delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply exceeds the demand, hence we have a dull market; prices are too uncertain to quote.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely. We quote sales of Irish in a regular way at 55@60c per bushel; Jersey sweets $4 00@5 25 per barrel; Baltimores $4 00@5 00 per barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 25 per bushel. Clover seed is quiet and easy at $7 50@8 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16c@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@16c for best city makes.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off. We quote at $2 00@2 50 per bbl.

TALLOW—Held firmly; rough 5½@c city rendered 8½@9c; country 7½@8c.

LARD—Are quoted at 12½@c for kettle rendered.

Groceries

The firmness we have already noted continues. There was a steady trade demand, particularly for coffees and sugars. The advance before noted continues. The following are the current rates:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10½@11 c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	10½@11 c
Prime Rio	22 c	Extra C, yellow	9½@9¾ c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel. 9½@	9¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	9½@9¾c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio in papers	27 c	Crushed	11½c
25 pkgs do	26 c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	23 c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	34½c	Coffee	₱ gallon
Java, in bulk	31½c	Str'y ch, N. O	45c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
YoungHyson	60@1 00	Good	50@55c
Gunpowder	35@ 90	Syrups.	
Imperial	30@ 90	Ex. white drips	60@65c
English	40@ 85	Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	25@ 85	Lower grades	25@35c
Rice.		Molasses.	
Choice Carlo	6½@7 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 20
Patna	6¾c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Rangoon	6 c	Golden Drips, ₱ bbls	55
Louisiana	6 c	Gold do	45
Starch.		Silver do	35
Pearl	8½@8¾c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ ₺	30c
Silver glass	9½c	German mottled do	25
Corn	7½@10½c	California, ₱ box	4 50
Chocolate.		Soda.	
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5½c
Allspice	33@35 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Nutmegs	95	Bi-carb in 5 papers	5½c
Pepper	22 c	Candles.	
		Star, full wt	16 c
		Stearine	11@13 c
		Sperm	40@45 c

FISH—We have no change to record in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales regular. The current rates are:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess	$25 00	Round herring	$ 50
Mackerel	25 00	Split Labrador do	6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Fish, hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 large	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	10@11	fish, ₱ ₺	6
Extra No. 3	10 00	Mountain dorgos	5¼
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₱ ₺	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ ₺	25
Lake Trout, do	4 50	No. 1 Pickerel, do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 25; Valentias, old, new, $3 75; Valentias, old, 9½c ₱ ₺; new do, 11½c; Sultanas per box, 3 25; Malagas ₱ ₺, Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 8c. Almonds—Langnedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 30c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $7 50. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts at $6 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 60; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 85; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Provisions.

Dealers report a fair market and a good trade demand. The card rates are as follows:

Hams—Ex. S. C.		Mess pork, ₱ bbl	$19 00
Hams	15¾	Lard, in original tcs	11¾
Shoulders Ex. S.C.	10	Lard, ref. for sum-	
Hams, sugar cured		mer use, in tcs	12
Dried beef cs. S. C.	13¾	Do. hf-bbls	12¾
Beef tongues per		Do. bkts	13
doz	$1 50	Do. 5 ₱ ds	13¾
Shoulder, com	8¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	13¾
Short sides, pkls	10¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	14
Clear rib sides	11¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	14

OILS—The current rates are:

	Winter.	Fall.
Double extra	95	90
Extra	90	85
No. 1	85	80
No. 2	71	66
White miners	63	
Yellow	57	

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

October 14.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Receipts crude, bbls.	Exp'ts Penn'a R. R., bbls.	Exp'ts N. York R. R., bbls.
Monday, October 9	2,277		1,109
Tuesday, October 10	651		1,363
Wednesday, Oct'r 11	618		760
Thursday, October 12	930		1,230
Friday, October 13	308		258
Saturday, October 14	1,998		1,342
Total for week	6,787		6,257
Since January 1	1,375,006	1,250	678,220
To October 14, 1876	1,381,793		684,486
Same time 1875	1,093,873	8,658	587,891
Same time 1874	1,342,220	111,323	728,950
Same time 1873	1,488,703	64,332	623,100
Same time 1872	961,734	102,463	614,507
Same time 1871	935,895	88,423	503,947
Same time 1870	880,276	128,178	498,304
Same time 1869	712,992	100,023	355,567
Same time 1868	923,367	153,092	117,183

BUSINESS.

The oil market during the week has, on several occasions, been considerably demoralized as compared with last week. A slight decline has been established in crude. There has been quite a falling off in the receipts of crude as well as in the exports of refined. The advantage of the market is evidently on the side of buyers, who are still waiting for lower figures. How long they will have to wait is another matter; holders contend that prices have touched bottom, while others think that lower oil will take time to demonstrate the fact. The Eastern markets are in sympathy with our own.

The following are the sales and resales of crude petroleum during the past two weeks:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	65,000	Thursday	15,000
Tuesday	72,500	Friday	33,000
Wednesday	84,000	Saturday	50,000
Total	405,000		
Last week	527,000		

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two years, from January 1 to—

	Barrels.
October 14, 1876	1,381,793
Same time 1875	1,018,371
Same time 1874	1,342,220
Same time 1873	1,488,703
Same time 1872	961,734
Same time 1871	935,895
Same time 1870	880,876
Same time 1869	712,992
Same time 1868	923,367
Same time 1867	449,165
Same time 1865	672,157
Same time 1866	992,941
Same time 1865	449,165

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	11,082	6,257

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past five years from January 1 to October 14:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R	102,963	64,332	111,339	8,658	1,250
A. V. R. R	401,567	623,100	728,950	587,514	684,486
Total	504,530	687,432	840,289	596,172	685,740

By river to Richmond | 123,000
By Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad | 27,600
REFINED—The market closed firm here and in the East. There was, however, no material advance; the tendency, however, was in that direction. We quote to the city trade at 22½@23c in tanks and lots of 500 and 1,000 barrels at 24½@25c.

NEW YORK, October 14, closing 12.—In petroleum there is no change in affairs in this market and exporters hold off, but refiners are in different, not urging them on. Crude in bulk is quoted at 13¾c; do in shi pping order 17½c; refined in cases 30@31c; naptha at 16c for city. At Baltimore refined 26c; at Philadelphia refined 26c.

Saturday.

The market during the week was very unsettled. Prices during most of the time were very unsatisfactory, at least to sellers who were asking higher prices. The latest from the East reported a firm feeling and a better demand, but prices are not quotably higher.

PARKERS, October 14, 5:20 P. M.—The market has held firm throughout the day, notwithstanding a determined effort on the part of bears to break it. Opening price $3 50, with slight fluctuations. It closes at same figure for Monday's dates. Shipment somewhat more in demand, although no open quotations. Runs to refiners at a little over certificate rates. Union still 106@125c below United Conduit. We will rates same as certificates.

PITTSBURGH, October 14.—Market unsettled and speculative with no demand. Shipments—Pipage and shipments 35,000 bbls. Refined certificates, $1 12½@3 50.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Market quiet; standard white 25@26c; crude 12@c; casco 30c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 14.—Petroleum dull; crude 13½c; refined certificates 29c; naptha 16c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Petroleum quiet; crude 9½c; refined 25@26c.

BALTIMORE, October 14—Petroleum nominal; crude 13¾@14½c; refined 26c.

LIVERPOOL, October 14.—Refined petroleum 185s(@190; spirits do 10d.

ANTWERP, October 14.—Refined petroleum 50 francs.

CLEVELAND, October 14.—Petroleum steady; standard white, 5d; refined, 25c.

OIL RECEIPTS.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts by A. V. R. R	1,102
Refined receipts by A. V. R. R	51

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By Mathew, Addy & Co.]

October 14—There has been no very active demand through the past week, but the aggregate of sales has been satisfactory and indicates a considerable increase of consumption. Prices have been pretty well maintained, especially in foundry grades, but the large stock and free offerings have prevented the realization of any material advance. Considerable sales of forge iron have been effected during the week at low prices.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 14.—Pig iron meets a steady inquiry and prices are firm. Sales of 3,000 tons No. 1 Foundry, in lots, to be delivered here and at Hel ok n, at $22 00@22 50; No. 2 at $20 00@21 0 here, and we hear of sales at $19 50@20 00 at furnace, and $19 00@20 00 here.

Manufactured Iron—Bars are selling at 2 cents ₱ ₺.

Nails—Are quoted at $4 25 per keg.

Mill Metals—The sales are light. We quote: Brass, light..... 13 Copper, heavy...20@20½c
Brass, heavy..... 16½ Zinc..... 5@
Copper, light..... 19 Tin.....
Anchors..... 9 Chains.....9¼@

BALTIMORE.

October 14—There is a better feeling in the trade and some sales of anthracite are making, but mostly small amounts. We quote as follows: Anthracite pig $18 00; Scotch No. 1 foundry $20 00@21 00; do for No. 2; $17 00 to No. 3; $20 00 for mottled, and $20 00 for white. *American.*

NEW YORK.

October 14.—While the market throughout is still devoid of animation there is obviously a improved and more cheerful feeling. It is argued that, amid the more general revival of business in almost all branches of trade, this department cannot remain much longer in the stagnant condition that has been witnessed the past year or more. Already there is considerable inroad going into consumption, although so far it is almost wholly in small parcels, yet the aggregate makes a comparatively respectable showing.

Scotch Pig—As noted below, higher prices to a large extent prevail, but so far there is no response here, and the demand continues very moderate, buyers being apparently content to take the course of the future market, and to buy chiefly as their necessities dictate. We notice sales of Coltness Coltness, and Eglinton, on terms not made public the quotations are—for Coltness $28 50, Glengarnock $27 00@27 50, and Eglinton $26 00@26 50 Portland 26 00@26 50. Foundry irons for the other side continue to advise a large business, with prices advancing, an quote Eglinton No. 1 Gartsherrie 68 6d, Gartsherrie 62s 6d, and Gartsherrie 60s 6d, all higher than before.

American Pig—The outlook is considered more encouraging, and though there is no material improvement yet there is certainly a more hopeful appearance. We notice sales of about 1,000 tons Nos. 1 and 2 Tennessee at $20 00@22 00, delivered in Philadelphia; 200 tons White at something under $19 00.

Bolts—The market for new remains quietwe note the sale of 500 tons for delivery between private terms; we quote iron $29 00@43 00, and steel $53 00@56 00, but the sales of the week are dull, with $20 00@21 00 for T, the nominal quotation.

Scrap—There has been no business; we quote wrought $26 00 iron yard, and cast $17 00@18 00; 130 tons old car wheels sold at $20 00.

Manufactures—There is a steady moderate demand for the various descriptions at our quotations as below, but no material change since of about 3,000 packs Russia sheet in Boston for this market at private price; we quote 17@17½ coming grades for Galvanizing.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK.

October 14.—Copper steady; Ingot Lake firm at $21 00@21 50. Pig iron quiet but firm; Scotch $25 00@26 50; American $19 00@20 00. Steel firm 11½@11½c. Nails steady; cut, $3 10; clinch $4 60@5 00.

HOP MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 14.—The foreign demand continues, and as growers hold generally for higher prices, exporters have to pay higher figures for choice qualities suitable for shipping, and all grades are steadily held. Receipts and stocks are very light, 66 bales were shipped to Liverpool per Indiana. We quote:

New Yorks, new, good to choice	35@38c
New Yorks, new, low to fair	26@33c
Western and Wisconsins, new	25@30c
Yearlings	19@23c
Olds (all growths)	14@ 8c
Inferior	5@10c

Indigo—Is in good request and higher, owing to a further advance at the London sales. Sales of 75 chests Bengal, 2s 6d@3s 6d; Manilla at 58c; and 16 cerons Guatamala at $1 05, all gold. —*Price Current.*

NEW YORK.

October 14.—While there is still a fair demand, the market is not as active as last week; the advance, however, on prime grades then noticed is well sustained, holders in the interior asking prices relatively higher than those that are current here. Grades below prime are still neglected; shippers do not want them and brewers are working up the most of the unsold stock. Sales of about 300 bales at 35c@36½c, the latter rate for very choice.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	2,721
Total receipts since September 1, 1876	10,259
Total receipts for same period, 1875	5,866
Exports for the week	2,460
Total exports since September 1, 1876	5,576
Total exports for same period in 1875	869

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 12th inst. says: "Only a few thrifty dozen lots are coming in, and the bulk of the crop is still in the hands of the growers. Most of those growers who claim to have choice or fancy lots are asking 35@40c. The two medium grade long 28@30c; common hops 20@25c, with but few sales. We offer no advice in this matter, but we think growers who are selling a common article at those prices are not acting wisely. Those who are really choice hops to New York to be sold on commission, expecting to realize more net cash on them than they can obtain at home, are likely to be disappointed. Most of the growers are in need of funds, and demand cash for their hops.—*Commercial Ed.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, October 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 00¾ cash; $1 00¾ November; $1 01¾ December; No. 3, 95c@$1 00. Corn steady at 43½c cash; 43c November. Oats firm at 32½c cash; 32½c November. Rye quiet at 59c. Barley very dull and nominal at 88½c cash; 86c November. Pork dull and a little lower at $9 75@9 80 cash; $9 75 October. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Lard

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25 FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 15, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Veath.
7 A. M.	30.185	52	79	N.	9 m'l's	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.241	57	52	N. W.	10 m'l's	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.265	52	79	W.	8 m'l	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.230 Highest thermom.... 58
Mean thermom.... 53.3 Lowest thermom.... 39

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, October 15, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther.	Rain(f)l in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo	30.40	40	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.34	36	..	Clear.
Davenport	30.32	37	..	Clear.
Denver	30.03	50	..	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.34	45	..	Clear.
Keokuk	30.31	38	..	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.29	38	..	Clear.
Louisville	30.36	39	..	Clear.
Memphis	30.37	40	..	Clear.
Nashville	30.37	38	..	Clear.
Omaha	30.19	41	..	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.31	30	..	Clear.
Portland, Org.	30.10	62	.20	Lt. rain.
Salt Lake	29.97	55	..	Clear.
San Diego	29.99	62	..	Clear.
San Francisco	29.96	60	..	Fair.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.90	40	..	Cloudy.
Shreveport	..	46	..	Clear.
St. Louis	30.20	42	..	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.30	43	..	Fair.
Fort Gibson	30.30	35	..	Clear.

Isn't This a Straw?

A prominent manufacturer of this city made a bet of $65 to $5, on Saturday evening, that Errett would beat Hopkins for Congress. Other bets are being made where large odds are given in favor of Errett's election.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company

have removed to the corner room of Fifth avenue and Wood street, formerly occupied by the United States Bank. With their increased facilities this company will now be prepared to serve the public with a promptness, rapidity and accuracy second to none.

The County Bridge at Tarentum

The County Commissioners, some time ago, declined to build a bridge over Bull creek at Tarentum, claiming that the borough should build it. The case was brought into court and a mandamus issued, in January last, to compel them to build it. They put up the piers, abutments and superstructure, but failed to make the approaches, and on Saturday John Barton, Esq., took out a rule against them to show cause why they have not obeyed the mandamus, the Supreme Court having decided that the approaches are a part of the work. The rule was made returnable next Saturday week.

The Naturalization Business.

An unusually large number of persons have been naturalized during the present canvass, and will cast their first votes in November. There were some naturalizations effected previous to the opening of the campaign, but the great bulk took out their papers during August and September. The records of the several courts show the following totals for the two months named:

United States District Court	663
United States Circuit Court	160
Quarter Sessions	93
Common Pleas Courts	1,187
Grand total	2,103

Accidents.

James Henderson, an employee at the new water works at Negley's Run, met with a severe accident about half-past eleven o'clock Saturday forenoon. He was assisting in hoisting a heavy casting, when it swung round in such a way as to threaten to catch Mr. Henderson between it and the wall. In order to avoid that catastrophe he jumped into the pit, a depth of about twenty-five feet, breaking one leg at the ankle and severely sprraining the other ankle. He was carried into the house of Mr. Jones, near the works, where he received proper attention from the attendeing morning, when he was removed to his home, No. 23 Center alley, Allegheny.

A singular accident occurred at Sewickley Saturday. An old lady named Mrs. Anderson, who keeps a boarding house there, was endeavoring to carry a barrel half-full of apples up the stairway from the cellar when she fell back with such force that the barrel came down upon her head, inflicting injuries of a very serious character.

The State Game Laws.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish, held at the rooms of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club on the 10th inst., the following alterations were recommended in the game laws:

SECTION 1. Deer—That the portion of this section allowing the running of deer with dogs be stricken out.

2. That the close season for rabbits be the same as that for quail.

3. That grass plover shooting should commence July 15th.

4. Quail from November 1st to January 1st.

22. Black bass, pike, &c., to strike out word "outline."

34. Catching fish by drawing off water. That the words "Except by order of the State Fishing Commissioners" be stricken out.

After election or counting of votes they adjourned to meet at Pittsburgh, 2nd Tuesday in October, 1877.

Morris Scharf

Saturday afternoon Eph Morris and Harry Moore, who represented Scharff, met at Beaumont's, on Smithfield street, for the purpose of settling up matters pertaining to the race. Each party came up with the final deposit of $500, making the full amount of $1,000 a side. When the money was counted out and placed in Mr. Beaumont's hands, Mr. Moore, on behalf of Scharff, paid over to Morris, as stipulated in the articles of forfeit, $50 additional money, which settled the entire business as regarded finances.

Moore then asked Morris if he had anybody to name to act as a referee, and Eph suggested Tom Reese as being a competent man and one who would do fairly by both parties. Mr. Reese was acceptable to Moore, who stated that no man would suit Scharf better.

When this matter was disposed of the question of the location of the course came up. The agreement having been made that Morris was was to apprise Scharff of the location one week previous to the race. Eph stated that he had selected a course, the starting point of which was opposite Homestead, the race to be pulled two miles up the river and return to said point. He also suggested that the race be rowed near the north shore as a straighter course could be obtained by so doing. This was agreed to, and after shaking hands the race took place at four o'clock, the interview came to an end. Mr. Reese subsequently informed us on the matter of acting as referee, and he agreed to do so, providing he could accompany the men over the course the entire race. For this purpose the little steam propeller Estella McCloskey will be secured.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

D. A. McDonald, bankrupt, city. Hearing of exceptions to the exceptions to confirm action of Register's report, continued to the 18th inst.

H. C. Howard and Cyrus Howard, bankrupts, city. Petitions for discharge presented and usual order made in each case.

Wible & English, bankrupts, Allegheny. Order made for sale of book accounts, &c.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

Meyer vs. Meyer, John C. Petty was appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Annie Harmer vs Conrad M. Harmer. W. D. Porter was appointed commissioner to take testimony.

On the voluntary assignment of Ohio & Pittsburgh Milk Company, James B. Moore and William Dorner were appointed appraisers.

National Tube Works & Employees' Cooperative Company made application for a decree of dissolution.

In the voluntary assignment of Knorr & Sons, the assignee's final account was confirmed absolutely, and Chas. C. Dickey was appointed auditor.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Peoples' Insurance Company vs. Kimmell; McCreath vs. Bowen; Peoples Insurance Company vs. Klyestenber; Ferguson vs. McCaffery; Murphy vs. Reed; Stanton vs. Ault; Neeb vs. Agnew; Dietrick for use vs. Rohrson *et al*; Rosenberg vs. Faiter; Vo ker vs. Howley; Davis vs. Link; Conners vs. Eaton; Vesency vs. Wilson *et al*; Duncan vs. Hasenmeyer *et al*; Schill vs. Rhodes *et al*; Frederick vs. Mangold.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge White.

Louisa K. Miltenberger, by her next friend, vs. W. C. Miltenberger, filed in divorce. W. C. Beatty was appointed examiner to take testimony on the part of the petitioner, and report the same to court.

Uriah Walton applied for an order superseding the appointment of a committee over him, he having been adjudged insane. He reasserting, at ten o'clock, was fixed as the time for a hearing.

City of Pittsburgh vs. John Barnes. Rule granted on plaintiff and purchaser to show cause why the rule of property should not be set aside.

Elizabeth M. Fauth, by her next friend, vs. Wm. Fauth; libel in divorce on the ground of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McKirdy & McGinness vs. Ballstine *et ux*; Greenlee vs. City of Pittsburgh; Schaefer vs. same; Bakewell, Pears & Co. vs. Cousins, administrator; Quilter vs. Blessing; Devlin & Co. vs. Weddell; Provost vs. Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company; Taylor *et al* vs. Mitchell *et al*; City of Pittsburgh vs. Kelley; Donnelly vs. Frazier Bros.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of John H. Young, deceased. Petition and order to mortgage real estate.

Estate of William H. Bryson. Report of sale made.

Estate of Nancy J. Weller. James Stevenson appointed guardian.

Minor child of J. R. McKee. J. S. Haymaker appointed guardian.

Estate of Daniel Pollard, deceased. Order to inquest funds in hands of guardian.

Estate of Margaret H. Anderson. Petition for review.

Estate of John Koch. Order for sale made.

Alvee Benjamin, minor. D. H. Halen appointed guardian.

Estate of T. H. Golding. Order extending return day of order of sale.

Estate of Oliver Le Burns. Order of sale made.

Henrico's estate. Decree of distribution made.

Estate of J. P. Nixon, deceased. Order substituting D. Z. Rickards as Commissioner in the place of J. Little.

Pat. Donnelly. Commissioner's report and testimony filed.

Trimble estate. Time fixed for hearing on Saturday, 21st inst.

Estate of Samuel Bell, deceased. Answer of Wm. B. Lee, executor, to citation, filed.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Jane Lowry, convicted of larceny, on oath of George King, but recommended to the mercy of the court, was sent to jail twenty-four hours by Judge Kirkpatrick. The articles were taken from the house at which defendant was employed as a domestic.

Joseph R. Brady (colored), convicted of unlawfully cutting Henry Rabe with a razor, was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary.

W. C. McDonald, convicted of felonious assault and battery, in shooting his wife, was sentenced five years to the Penitentiary.

James P. Scott, indicted for malicious mischief in breaking a window and door belonging to Peter Perchment, was acquitted and let to Peter Perchment, as was also prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

Thos Calahan, who was convicted of felonious assault and battery in cutting a man named Craddock on the neck, was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary by Judge Kirkpatrick.

TORCHES GALORE.

The Allegheny Demonstration.

Nearly 7,000 Torchbearers in Line.

A Splendid Parade---Beautiful Banners, Significant Mottoes, Excellent Marching, &c.

That was a splendid demonstration in Allegheny City Saturday night in behalf of the Republican ticket. Although the number of men in line did not come up to that in the parade of the Saturday before, for reasons which will be explained hereafter, the affair was fully equal to its predecessor in all other respects. The various clubs in the grand column presented a neat and tidy appearance and marched with the precision of trained soldiers as, indeed, many of them are. A large number of elegant banners and transparencies, bearing significant mottoes and devices, were borne by the several marching clubs. The enthusiasm along the line of march was very great, showing unmistakably that a large majority of the thousands of spectators who lined the streets and crowded the parks were in sympathy with the torch carriers in their efforts to promote the interests of the great Republican party.

The Procession.

The long line of torchbearers moved over the appointed route in the following order:

Carriage containing S. H. Geyer, Esq., ex-Mayor Fleming, George Bothwell and John McDonald.

Roumson's Band.

Fourth Ward (Allegheny) Pioneers, 150 men as escort of the Grand Marshall.

Grand Marshal Megraw and aids, 33 men.

Reserve Silver Cornet Band.

T. M. Bayne Continentals, 80 men, also escorting Grand Marshal.

Wagon containing 30 men.

SOUTH SIDE.

Eighteenth Regiment Band.

Chief Marshal, Philip Hoerr, of the South Side Division, with thirty mounted aids.

St. John's Brass Band.

Division Marshal Felix C. Negley and staff of the West End Division, 25 mounted men.

Chartiers township marching club, Captain James Graham, 100 men.

Mansfield Valley Brigade, composed of a attalion of 185 white voters and a colored natchinig club of 62 men. This brigade carried an elegant banner, with the name of Major Greet formed of beautiful flowers.

The West End battalion, commanded by Major Erwin, numbering 507 men, preceded by 40 axmen and a drum corps. This was one of the finest bodies in the procession.

West End Glee Club, composed of 20 men, in a gorgeously decorated wagon.

Drum Corps.

Union township marching club, 76 men.

Silver Cornet Band.

Division Marshal J. Martin Shaffer, and 20 mounted aids.

Twenty-Fourth Ward Club, 108 men.

South Side Independents, 42 men.

Twenty-Third Ward Club, 54 men.

Twenty-fifth Ward Club, 52 men.

Great Eastern Band, of Temperanceville.

Young Men's Club Band, 18 men.

Thirteenth Ward club, 103 men.

Thirty-First Ward club, 64 men.

B. F. Kennedy Marching Club, 98 men.

EAST END DIVISION.

General James S. Negley and staff, 25 men.

Mount Washington Band.

Swissvale Hayes and Wheeler Battalion, 231 men.

East End Marching Club, 32 men.

East End Central (colored) Club, 62 men.

Stahle's Brass Band.

Iron City Tool Works, 58 men in three wagons, from the Seventeenth ward.

Three wagons from the same ward containing 43 men.

Seventeenth Ward Glee Club, 16 men.

Seventeenth Ward Marching Battalion, 151 men.

Seventeenth Ward Juniors, Captain Max Muller, First Lieutenant Evans and second Lieutenant Clark, 68 boys.

Sixteenth Ward Club, 110 men. This club marched like a regiment as the head of the Seventeenth Ward Club in 1868, by a number of ladies, in recognition of its claim as the banner club.

Friendship Silver Cornet Band.

Eighteenth Ward Marching Club, Captain G. Anderson, 90 men.

Welsh Invincibles, of the Sixteenth ward, 71 men.

Lawrenceville Club, 52 men.

Sandy Creek Club, 132 men.

Twelfth Ward Marching Club, 102 men.

Twelfth Ward Juniors, 24 boys.

T. Spencer Glee Club.

Smoky City Drum Corps.

Eighth Ward Club, 87 men.

Ancient Order Hibernians.

Verona Marching Club, 158 men.

Russell Errett Guards, Captain Barr, 60 men. This club used the old battle flag of Lone Sickles Brigade. Their marching excited universal admiration along the route.

OLD CITY DIVISION.

General Pearson, Division Marshal, with a staff of twenty aids. [Colonel Henry B. Hays, who was appointed chief of staff to command of this division, was absent from the city.]

Great Western Band.

First Ward Club, 78 men.

Twenty-Third Ward Club, 106 men.

W. J. Matthews Glee Club.

Third Ward Club, 126 men.

Fifth Ward Glee Club.

Welsh Glee Club.

R. M. Snodgrass Glee Club.

Sixth Ward Marching Club, 120 men.

Smoky City Drum Corps, 16 men.

Sixth Ward Veterans, 200 men.

Seventh Ward Club, 75 men.

Washington Infantry Drum Corps.

Fourteenth Ward Club, 206 men.

Pittsburgh Drum Corps.

Thirteenth officers' Club, 100 men.

Fourth Ward Club, 80 men.

Second Ward Club, fifteen squads.

Pittsburgh Drum Corps.

Welsh Club, South Side, 50 men.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal Cooke and staff, of the Eastern Division, 22 men.

Hoboken Marching Club, 64 men.

Carr Iron Corps.

Hillvale Marching Club, 112 men.

Allegheny Veterans, 131 men.

Allegheny Juniors, 60 boys.

Allegheny Marching Club, 80 men.

Germania Brass Band.

Third Ward Club, Bellevue, 329 men.

T. M. Bayne Glee Club, 20 men.

Heath Zouave Drum Corps.

Fourth Ward Minute Men, 187 men.

Fourth Ward Juniors, 58 boys.

Three clubs of the Seventh ward, 276 men.

Duquesne Drum Corps.

Eighth Ward Club, 67 men.

Marshal Bryson and staff, of the Western Division, 18 men.

A. P. Lowe Band.

T. M. Bayne Marching Club, of Bellvue, 88 men.

Masonic Brass Band.

Ninth and Eleventh Wards Club, 170 men.

Ninth Ward Club, 120 men.

Sixth Ward Juniors, 54 boys.

Second Ward Drum Corps.

Second Ward Marching Club, 146 men.

Second Ward Juniors, 32 boys.

Allegheny Drum Corps.

Allegheny Boys in Blue, 105 men.

Fifth Ward Marching Club, 88 men.

Fifth Ward Juniors, 70 boys.

Sewickley Drum Corps.

Grand Central Battalion, 200 men.

The procession did not pass over the entire route, owing to a mistake on the part of somebody. The column, after countermarching on Ridge avenue, was broken, and the clubs went their several ways homeward.

The turnout from the old city was not as large as it should have been, owing partly to the unfavorable weather. The Eleventh Ward Battalion, consisting of nearly 400 men, were not in the procession because of the critical condition of their commander, Captain Hamilton as H. Hunter, from a pistol wound inflicted by a Democratic ruffian. The marching clubs of the Ninth and Tenth wards did not turn out because of the terrible explosion at Zug's mills, by which the former lost nine men and two their wives. These clubs number about 250 men. Notwithstanding these and other drawbacks the number of men in line was little short of 7,000.

OBITUARY.

A. G. Walters, M. D.

This well-known citizen and accomplished surgion died suddenly, on Saturday forenoon, at half-past ten o'clock, of pleuro-pneumonia. On the Tuesday preceding he contracted a severe cold by driving in an open buggy at Tarentum, and on Wednesday he took his bed. He prescribed for himself during Thursday and Friday, but his disease developed rapidly, assuming the acute form. Early Saturday morning Dr. Shaw was called, and he at once pronounced the case critical and desired consultation with some physician whom the patient might designate. Dr. Bruce was summoned, and the consultation arranged for 10 o'clock, but death ensued in a few hours their worst fears were realized. The doctor, although in his sixty-fifth year, was a hale, vigorous man, possessed of more than ordinary vitality, and his sudings were correspondingly unfavorable. He was a native of Prussia, and a graduate of the University of Berlin. He came to this country in 1836, after having attended a course of lectures under Sir Astley Cooper, in London. He was a thorough surgeon, and devoted his time and energies to this branch of the science of medicine. He was a bold operator, and no case seemed too difficult for him. He had not been long in practice until he achieved remarkable success, and in a number of cases, and his fame soon spread throughout the State. He was known as a leading surgeon, in the profession at least, in all the principal cities of the United States, and his name was not unknown in Europe. He was an independent as he was bold, and would not permit the opinions of any other practioner to influence his judgment in the least. This course of conduct placed him, as it were, outside the medical guild, and led to the impression that he was cold and unsocial. Nothing impression quite erroneous, as he was warm-hearted and genial toward all his friends, although his acquaintanceship was much more limited than is might have been. He was always full of business, and the demand for his professional services left him little time for social intercourse or enjoyments. Dr. Walters was married to the daughter of Major John B. Butler, of the Allegheny arsenal, the lady also being the niece of Dr. Gazzam, and a wife and two children mourn the loss of husband and father. He left Pittsburgh after the great fire in April, 1845, and went to Louisville, where he remained for several years. He finally returned and settled here permanently. The deceased was the author of quite a number of pamphlets, as well as a frequent contributor to the medical journals of America and Europe. He also wrote a work on "Conservative Surgery," which attracted the attention of the profession, and has had quite a large circulation. His loss will be severely felt, as he had few equals as a surgeon.

Smythe's Excursions.

Mr. Smythe announces that in consequence of the great pressure on the educational excursion he has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad company to run an extra excursion train to Philadelphia and New York on Thursday next, leaving the Union Depot at 9:30 A. M. Tickets to Philadelphia and return, only $7, and to New York and return $9!

The sale of Centennial tickets at the Pennsylvania Railroad office in this city Saturday was the largest of the season. Up to Saturday evening 1,386 had been sold at the Fifth avenue office, and 472 at the Union Depot, for Smythe's two excursions to-day, a total of 2,065. The sales at the depot yesterday ran up to nearly 600. It is thought that nearly 3,000 excursionists will leave to-day on Smythe's trains.

A dispatch from Philadelphia Saturday night says: "Mayor Stokely this morning received information that on Tuesday morning some school children from Pittsburgh and Allegheny city would arrive here to visit the Exposition. They will march to Independence Hall and will be addressed by Governor Hartranft. They will then be taken by the cars to the Centennial grounds.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

Views of Rev. Dr. Hays Concerning the Washington and Waynesburg Road, and the Extension of the Castle Shannon Road to Washington, Pa.

Dr. George P. Hays publishes the following communication in the Washington *Reporter* of last Friday:

The Washington and Waynesburg road has received a good deal of criticism, because of the suspension of work on it until next spring. As I approve of this course, and when my advice was asked gave it as my opinion that this was the best thing to be done, the friends of the road will perhaps want to know why. As a rule it is best when you go into a thing to get it to work as soon as possible, but there are cases when it is best to make haste slowly. The prospects are now, that the Castle Shannon road will be finished to Washington, and if so, its heaviest grades will be 80 feet to the mile. The Waynesburg road has been laid out with grades as high as 125 feet to the mile. So long as the present route over Gallows Hill is adhered to, this grade cannot be materially reduced. If now the route which is not intended to go further than Waynesburg in any event, this would not be a very important matter; but from Waynesburg to Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, the people are quite confident that they can raise money enough to build the road, as soon as a road of the same gauge can be had from here to Pittsburgh. From Manningtown to Clarksburg is but a short distance, and a route over which such a road can easily be built. Beyond Clarksburg for some twenty or fifty miles they are building a road of this same gauge this fall. If that Castle Shannon road goes on, as it now seems fully sure to do, there is every probability that the Waynesburg road, instead of being a short piece of road linking with the Chartiers, will form a part of a line of narrow gauge road some 150 miles long. With a large trade in coal and lumber from Virginia running over it. Should this be the case, any town can see how undesirable it is, to have on it one of these 3 foot 6 inch gauge, as high as 125 feet to the mile. Every farmer knows that he can haul a load to town on a level road, but a hard pull on the road, so as to haul but 2,000 pounds all the way, but can only haul 2,000 pounds on the up road, he must only put on 2,000, or he will stick fast on that hill. So here every grain would have to be loaded for that 125 foot grade, no matter how much the engine might be able to take over a level bar part of the line. To change the grade on that part of the road will necessitate a new route for a very considerable distance, and it is not, in my judgment, good policy to expend money on it only to abandon it when the iron team for the heaviest pull on the road, the coal haul of